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Editorial Notes

Faculty of security Skopje, University of „St. Kliment Ohridski,, Bitola, Republic of North Macedonia, continues to publish scientific articles and treatment of actual security themes. We have a few areas which are part of the journal, such as: Criminalistics, Criminology, Police, Penal law, Politics, Security and Private security etc.

Every number of the journal consists articles with contemporary issues about security, crime, new treats, risks, and themes related with security. In this number we have article about Environmental ethics from Marina Malish Sazdovska and Mihajlo Sviderski which is about global environmental problems and some solutions which must take care also about ethic issues. Tatjana Gerginova discusses about Evolution of the security and counter – intelligence service and the role of the Security and Counterintelligence Directorate in the Republic of North Macedonia. Frosina Tashevska Remenski discusses the Influence factors in the relationship between politics and the police and analyses the results from the longitudinal scientific research of the Faculty of Security-Skopje, "Attitudes of the work of the Macedonian Police from 2008 to -2012". The criminalistics aspects of the terms fundamentals of doubt and reasonable doubt are very important issues in criminalistics and this is articles from Goce Dzukleski and Ice Ilijevski. Ivan Drobnjak and Vojo Lakovic analyze Collective security from the aspect of international intelligence cooperation and in order to preserve and maintain security at the global level, the exchange of data at the international level. Goran Dimovski and Vasil Arminoski present the findings of Some international documents relevant for the organized economic crime and relation with economic crime and the definitions of organized crime. Aleksandar Peshev highlights the Psychological effects of the „new normal,, and potential security implications during the SARS COVID 19 crises.

We hope that those articles will keep your attention and will be a new quality in scientific areas such as security and others. Thanks for the effort of Editorial Board members, Secretary, reviewers and another staff, we can publish this first number of International Yearbook for 2020 year.

Sincerely,

Editor of the International Yearbook of the Faculty of security

Professor Marina Malish Sazdovska

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

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“Human community and the natural world will go into the future as a single sacred community or we will perish together in the desert.”

Thomas Berry

Abstract

Global environmental problems nowadays are among the most pressing issues affecting the international community. These include climate change, pollution of all ecosystems, soil, water, air, transport and disposal of waste, hazardous meters and radioactive waste, cross-border pollution, organized crime in the field of environmental crime, desertification, deforestation, etc.

Environmental problems are global; they are problems for all people. Such problems may not be uniformly expressed in all areas, but if not addressed globally, they will spread to the entire planet. In this sense, it is especially important that we understand the need for a change of the perception that nature is an inexhaustible source of energy and resources, and the laws of nature must be followed and obeyed. It is necessary to reduce its destruction, because we will be able to survive only if we respect the Earth as the only home we have, and create harmony with nature.

The issue of environmental ethics, which arises from the issue of resource exploitation today, and the possibility of sustainable development, are also important. More precisely, we should think about the needs of the future generations and the legacy we will leave to them. Today's energy needs and their satisfaction should not be without limits; on the contrary, it is necessary to develop and apply renewable energy sources. This primarily refers to energy from water, oceans, wind, biofuels, solar energy, and similar.

Keywords: ethics, environment, protection, etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental protection is an imperative of modern society. All legal acts and other documents emphasize the need for protection of the healthy human environment, protection from contamination of water, soil and air in order to reduce or eliminate the possibility of disruption of human health. Although the efforts of legislators and state bodies to regulate this extremely important matter are evident, the question of implementation of

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the already adopted legal and other provisions has not been thoroughly solved. Namely, it is yet to be seen whether the regulations are applied in practice and the criminal behaviors are sanctioned in an adequate manner.

In that sense, the level of awareness of people must be raised together with their attitude towards a healthy environment and respect for the provisions that contribute to creating a non-contaminated environment, such that will not cause negative consequences for human health and life but also for other animals and plant world. (Malish Sazdovska, 2009)

The specific regulation of this matter by the international community provides general legal principles which will apply to individual states, while the states, within their national legislation, regulate the protection of the environment more elaborately and more specifically.

The basic idea and the aim of organizing the summit in Rio was the project for sustainable development, which provides protection of the environment in addition to economic development. The main benefit of this summit is the commitment to environmental protection, which would be realized as a parallel benefit to economic trends worldwide. Namely, principles which propose the use of natural resources without disturbing the environment to a greater extent than allowed were adopted.

At this conference, in the form of principles, certain conclusions were made regarding the protection of the environment. There are several principles, but in relation to environmental protection and future generations, the most important are the following:

Principle 1

People are at the heart of sustainable development efforts. They have the right to a healthy and productive life, in harmony with nature.

Principle 2

States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the law of the peoples, have the sovereign right to use their own resources within the framework of their development and environmental policy and have the obligation to ensure that they do not harm other countries in their activities on their own territory or their control of the environment or in activities outside their territory.

Principle 3

The right to development should be fulfilled in a way that will correspond to the development needs and the needs of the environment as well as to the future generations, in a fair way. Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and inseparable.

2. THE PRINCIPLE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development was first defined as one of the basic principles of environmental protection by the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) Our Common Future in 1987 as "development that meets the needs of the current generation, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In essence, sustainable development is a process of change in which resource exploitation, investment orientation, technological development and institutional

change are in harmony and strengthen the present and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations. (Agenda 21, 2001)

Applying the principle of sustainable development will ensure a better quality of life, in terms of:

- economic prosperity,
- social cohesion and
- environmental protection.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish connection between these three important basic pillars, which will complement and represent the core of the concept of sustainable development.

The idea of sustainable development has three basic views:

1. human beings have the right to a healthy and productive life in harmony with the nature,
2. states have the sovereign right to use natural resources in accordance with their concept of development, but in a way that does not harm the environment of third countries and
3. international cooperation is needed to better address environmental problems.

Proclaiming the idea of generational equality actually implies balance between the possibility of meeting the needs and development of current and future generations, the right to a healthy and productive life in harmony with the nature and the right to development. (Miltojevic, 2006)

There are different views on how to define sustainable development, its concept, the goals for which it is constituted as one of the basic environmental principles, as well as the establishment of criteria for its evaluation. As a basic definition of the term, we will emphasize the definition of the Brundtland Commission (WCED, 1987) which states that "humanity is capable of making development sustainable, providing for the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (Georgiev and all., 2009)

According to these authors, sustainable development is defined as the ability of individuals and the society to develop and increase their quality of life without compromising the needs and desires of the future generations. Hence, it can be concluded that each individual has a significant role in achieving a sustainable future, and achieving quality of life is an important consideration for all generations.

This concept emphasizes that the choices of the present generations should not only stop at the needs of the future generations, but also states that the possible wishes of the future generations should also be taken into account. (Georgiev and all., 2009)

The purpose of the concept of sustainable development is to meet the needs of people, without causing environmental disturbances. People have a daily need to meet economic and social needs, which are related to the use of certain resources. But the use of available resources is closely linked to waste production and pollution. Recently, there have been tendencies for the use of renewable energy sources (solar energy, wind power, etc.), due to the negative impact of non-renewable resources that generate waste and pollute the

healthy human environment, and harm people and wildlife and flora. Nikola Tesla also pointed out that "nature has abundant reserves of energy in various forms that could be used economically, if the right ways are devised. According to him, such sources are: the sunrays, the tides, the oceans, the strength of the wind, but he is especially focused on the sunrays as a source of energy. The sunrays falling on the Earth's surface represent a vast amount of energy, so great that only a small part of it would be enough to meet the needs of all people. (Markovic, 2006)

The negative impact of these non-renewable resources is perceived in terms of their use in most urban areas - cities, but also outside urban areas. In order to resolve the conflict between environmental protection and meet the needs of the people, development needs should be based on rational consumption and reduced waste generation. When defining the directions in which further development should be realized, it is necessary to take into account the local, regional, national and global aspects. (Markovic, 2006)

Particular attention should be paid to defining the impact of globalization in the field of environmental protection. Thus, for example, it is confirmed that climate change has a huge impact on the further overall development of society. Namely, the phenomena of tsunamis, floods or hurricanes cause huge human casualties and great material consequences for the lives of people in certain regions. In the upcoming period, humanity must urgently apply measures to reduce such climate change in order to proceed the development of humanity and wildlife in normal conditions and circumstances. (Malish Sazdovska, 2009)

3. ECOLOGICAL ETHICS

When implementing the principles and standards for environmental protection, it is necessary to take into account the ethical principles in the field of environmental protection. "Ecological ethics teaches people to pay attention to nature and take care of the environment." (Carson, 1962) This commitment stems from the violation of nature and the pollution of water, air, soil, climate change, hazardous waste and other types of environmental degradation. Therefore, people are worried about their present and future, whence comes the idea of acting seriously and paying attention to the nature.

Ecological ethics is a philosophical discipline that deals with the spontaneous and scientific behavior of humans towards the environment. Ecological ethics actually forms the moral norms of human behavior towards living organisms in nature, as well as the factors that affect the provision of life. Man is in constant interaction with the natural environment and the interventions towards the environment should be regulated through ethical relations. The philosophy of ecological ethics has been developed since the 1970s in order to protect the environment, criticizing the economic development that was in the function of material enrichment, without taking into account the preservation of a healthy human environment.

People, consciously or unconsciously, destroy part of the nature with their behavior and make interventions due to the low awareness and ethics towards the environment. Ecological awareness would mean the opposite, i.e., taking from nature only as much as it is necessary to meet the needs in accordance with the natural laws of matter circulation, energy and renewal of life. This means that environmental awareness is related to education and upbringing, which means better information and respect for the moral and ethical principles used in certain circumstances. (Selmani, 1991)

Environmental ethical principles refer to health care and ways to protect a healthy human environment. In addition to health care, care is needed for all living things: humans, plants and animals on the Earth. Rachel Carson proposes the following principles:

-health care,

-protection of nature and the environment, etc. (Fisher and all., 2008)

Hence, the ethics becomes a science of survival.

The science of the natural environment is called Ecology, and ECOLOGICAL ETHICS teaches people to pay attention to nature and take care of the environment. People harm nature and the environment, there are fewer trees, water is more polluted, the air is more polluted, people are making more and more garbage and it is difficult to deal with dirt, the climate is changing with bad consequences. Chemicals cause disease and many life problems. Atomic agents are very dangerous. Wise people are concerned about such dangers and learn that people need to be serious and mindful of nature. That is the basic idea of morality and tomorrow... (Fisher and all., 2008)

According to Professor Kiril Temkov, present generations should learn how important it is to take care of the ecological environment and try their best to prevent the destruction of the environment.

In terms of the right to use resources today, Edith Weiss Brown points out that "many of our actions impose serious environmental burdens on future generations" and expresses concern about "resource depletion, environmental quality degradation and discriminatory disposition". with the environmental resources and benefits enjoyed by previous generations. (Saskins, 2008)

The ethical issue is especially important when considering the use of resources and the connection with the principle of sustainable development. Sustainable development enables joint maintenance, renewal and use of raw materials for the needs of humanity. When applying the concept of sustainable development, two principles should be taken into account:

- limited use of natural resources and
- enabling equal access to them.

According to Agenda 21, sustainable development seeks to find a political, economic and social strategy to limit the use of natural resources while at the same time enabling industrial development, with the possibility of introducing new jobs, increasing social security and meeting the needs of consumption by every human being. (Agenda 21, 2001)

In the present use of natural resources, of course, the needs of future generations should be taken into account while adhering to environmental ethical principles. In that direction, the ideas for deep and humane ecology can be stated. The humanistic dimension of ecology was defined by Nikola Tesla and he connects science and humanism, believing that scientific research and inventions for the rule of nature should serve to ensure a comfortable material existence and well-being of all (all people, humanity, the entire human community on planet Earth). This attitude should be the starting point in finding solutions to environmental problems in the modern world, i.e., in preserving the environment of man taking into account his dignity. (Markovic, 2006)

Such an attitude occurs even today among certain environmentalists who introduce the notion of deep ecology. In-depth environmentalists advocate for consideration where this is not necessary. People should not treat nature better just because it treats them better. Respect for life has its greatest value where human has no material benefit. If we protect the environment only for the sake of preserving the current sources of raw materials, there is nothing moral in that. We need to respect moral values in the event that the environment offers us nothing, as is the case with protected areas and parks. (Keler, 2006)

The basic ecological principle is not domination over each other, but mutual interdependence of all coexisting parts within the whole. For in-depth ecologists, the need to restrict man's freedom in relation to nature arises from the fact that nature does not belong to man but man belongs to nature. If we acknowledge that man is part of the community of living beings, it is difficult to explain the right of people to exclude others from the community.

In this way, it is proposed to respect high moral and ethical principles, because it is necessary to think that even in the case when people have no interest, they should take care of nature, taking into account the dignity of man in preserving the environment.

The concept of sustainable development contains the ethical attitude through which present generations should base development not only on their own perspectives, but also on the development of future generations. Man is part of the biosphere and its ecosystems. The development so far is in the direction of aggression, ruthlessness, selfishness, spontaneity and irresponsibility. In the future, the environment should be intervened by prior study of possible damage, risk prediction and prevention of degradation. If damage occurs, it is necessary to repair it, not to leave it to future generations.

The use of natural resources should go in a straight line towards nature, as a subject to an object that are equally natural. But man, using the technical advances of science, industrially rules nature, all in order to satisfy his needs. The development of these funds is so fast and versatile, that today it has already reached the critical point. "Their misuse or, more severely, abuse can lead to self-extinction of humanity." (Gjorgjevic, 2006)

In that direction, it is necessary to reconsider the use of technical means by man, in order to avoid the application of technical progress given by itself, but to study whether things can be solved in another way. The consequences of the misuse of technology causes the consumption of raw materials, which affects the quality of the human environment, thus disturbing nature.

The application of the concept of sustainable development is confronted with a state of diminishing sovereignty of nation states, as they need to transfer certain competencies to international organizations and institutions. In this way, the nation-states contribute to the preservation of the environment, although some of the competencies will no longer be at the national level. In addition to the problem of reducing the sovereignty of states and their power at the international level, the question of the use of natural resources where nation states do not have direct competencies emerges. For example, the use of Antarctic resources raises the ethical question of the right of present generations to use and the question of the rights of future generations.

The ethical question also arises in relation to the "natural" disasters that occur today. In volcanic eruptions, we are almost certain that the cause of the eruption is of anthropogenic origin and that it is indeed natural. But with the recent floods, the question arises as to why. Climate scientists, although it is very difficult to predict the effects of global warming, are convinced that it is very likely that there will be more and more cases of extreme weather, or so-called "strange weather". "Thus, if floods devastate many developing countries, we

congratulate ourselves on the generous help we provide to alleviate their suffering." From the point of view of a closed planet, however, the main question is not how generous our help should be, but whether the help is an adequate category. If global warming is predominantly caused by rich, developed countries, and if global warming is at least part of the reason for the strange weather, then money should be seen as legal compensation, not humanitarian aid or charity. (Dobson et al., 2006)

The commitments of the new ecological ethic refer to the transformational changes that are necessary, they should penetrate deep into the realm of values and beliefs - the spiritual consciousness of mankind. Developing a sustainable relationship with the environment requires a deep awareness not only of the biophysical environment in which we live, but also of our own spirituality.

The new ethical attitude demands societies to reconsider their values, as well as the elements they define as culture, tradition, development, and to harmonize them with other societies. This is necessary due to the fact that humanity will have to harmonize the universal dominant values of any society, because it faces the challenge of survival as humanity, as a species. In the upcoming period, the future will have to be built on quality new values, where the dominant role will be played by life in general, and then the life of humanity in accordance with other forms of life in nature. Only man with his developed consciousness can be the guardian of nature in all its forms of manifestation. (Gjorgjevic, 2006)

The solution of the problem of environmental ethics is in raising awareness by writing and talking about environmental problems. The greater the environmental crisis and its catastrophic consequences, the greater the need for people to change the situation. In addition, it is necessary to exert political pressure and influence to solve environmental problems. It is also necessary to change the ethical attitude towards nature, to harmonize life with nature through the development and application of the environmental law, development of the environmental awareness and environmental culture.

4. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS OVER THE YEARS

The development of environmental ethics began in 1820, when some people formed a proto-ecological consciousness and built a proto-ecological ethics. The most important representative is Henry David Thoreau according to whom all good things are wild and free and in the wild is the salvation of the world. He was not a primitivist because he believed that life on the border of both the sacred wilderness and civilization was the best. John Muir emphasized the superiority of the wild over corruption and materialistic civilization, which was met with great response, although the progressive mentality prevailed. (Marcus, 2004)

The hallmarks of protoecological ethic are the emphasis on a particular relationship of man and human society with its wider environment, ecoregia and ecosphere, but without grounding in the ecological study of natural processes and the modern theory of evolution. The American author Aldo Leopold was one of the first to build an environmental ethic based on modern theories of evolution and biology. He built the foundations of land ethic as the basis for a healthier attitude of people towards their immediate and wider environment. Earth ethic should teach people modesty, help them realize that they are addicted members of the biotic community, and change their role from conqueror to citizen of the biotic community. Anthropocentric concept prevailed in Leopold, but then ecocentrism came to the fore.

The emergence of environmental ethics as an eco-philosophical discipline occurred in the first half of 1970, almost simultaneously in the United States and Australia. Australian philosopher Richard Routley advocated a new environmental ethic. A similar concept was advocated by environmental ethicist Holmes Rolston III. He believes that there are three main reasons for the environmental crisis: 1. the demographic explosion in the countries of the South, 2. excessive consumption in the countries of the North, and 3. the unequal distribution of goods. The first eco-philosophical book was written by the Australian philosopher John Passmore. He denounced any demand for respect for nature, classifying it as nature mysticism, and advocated eco-paternalism, the wise management of human resources. The economist Ernst Fritz Schumacher made a significant impact, shaping environmental ethics. He criticizes materialist scientism (the science of manipulation), which refers to technical domination and loses all connection with ancient wisdom (the science of understanding).

At the beginning of the 1970s, the animalistic philosophy spread in the Anglo-Saxon society for the protection of the rights of certain species, such as domestic animals and attractive species (whales, pandas, bears, lions, tigers, elephants, etc.). Representatives of this direction are the Australian Peter Singer, who emphasizes the elimination of suffering as the most important, and the American Tom Regan, who advocates "rights" for "normal mammals over one year". These and other philosophers advocated ethical extensionism, extending the norms of traditional humanistic ethics to certain individual non-human beings or species. (Malish Sazdovska, 2010)

Richard and Val Routley believe that there is a need for a new ethic, which will not be radical, will accept the technical society, but will be based on environmental science and redefine some norms of the people. Paul Taylor advocates a biocentric understanding of nature, that individual organisms are entities with immanent values and that their well-being should determine our moral relations to the communities of life.

Baird Callicott was the first to teach environmental ethics. He wrote about the tribes of North America, and believed that they had an ethic towards the country, avoided ecological destruction, and preserved the ecological foundations of their culture for a long time. Anne Peterson's book connects environmental ethics and evolutionary theory. The theory of evolution and sociobiology emphasize human nature and the close relationship with other forms of life and should be the basis for building a naturalistic ethic.

Don Marietta advocates ecological holism based on the values of humanistic ethics, especially social justice, freedom, individual and human rights, and the knowledge of environmental science. She points out that in the future there may be drastic and repressive measures to abolish many civil liberties, but it will not be a consequence of holism but of the worsening environmental situation. Laura Westra advocates an ethic of integrity based on the ecosystem as a whole, whose parts, including human species, are interdependent.

The British philosopher Robin Attfield believes that environmental ethics is not needed if the scientific and Christian tradition of the West is to be applied. Eric Katz advocates for moral respect for the evolutionary processes of nature. The young American philosopher Andrew Light advocates radical ecophilosophy, but he believes that big cities are not necessarily environmentally destructive areas and that people can live in them environmentally responsible. Several authors develop pragmatic environmental ethics (eco-pragmatism) with the primary aim of helping the better functioning of liberal democracy and technical society. Other authors point to the demographic explosion as a major threat to ecological integrity.

Paul Shepard advocated modern culture in a new way, embracing ancient metaphysical insights and spiritual qualities. There are other environmental ethicists who have advocated weak anthropocentrism, theological ecological ethics, synergistic ecological ethics, procedural ecology, ecofeminism, in-depth ecology, and similar. (Malish Szdovska, 2010)

Environmental ethicists have contributed to ecophilosophy, worked out ethical issues for the use of natural resources, the relationship of man with other species and nature, the causes of environmental problems, the impact of technological development on the environment, etc. Whatever explanation we consider, it can be concluded that it is necessary to raise people's awareness of existing environmental problems, the need to respect nature, the rational use of natural resources through the application of the concept of sustainable development, discovery and application of renewable types of energy, undertaking activities at the planetary level to preserve the environment.

The question arises as to how much people today are aware of the need to live in harmony with nature, to respect the right to life of all species living on the planet Earth, and the need for the development of science and technology not to endanger a healthy human environment and environment of other plant and animal species. At the same time, the responsibility of man should be taken into account as a rational being who is responsible not only to himself, but also to the present and future generations.

Hence the need to implement ethical principles, in order to observe what kind of planet we will leave in the future and whether we will provide a healthy and clean environment for the generations after us.

5. CONCLUSION

The international environmental protection is an important aspect of the work of certain international organizations and institutions. By adopting concrete declarations, conventions and other acts, they try to solve certain environmental issues that affect all people on the planet Earth. This process has numerous challenges, from the need to transfer part of the sovereignty of nation states to the international level, to the question of who will monitor the implementation of international legal acts.

These documents contain a number of principles that define the rights of all living beings to live in a healthy environment. Such is the principle of sustainable development, which establishes a way to enable economic development without negative consequences for the environment, and to preserve the environment for future generations. Additional protection in this area is provided by the Brundtland Commission, which takes into account the right of future generations to have access to the planet's natural resources and to have the opportunity for a healthy human environment.

In this context, ecological ethics is very important, which determines how and in what way natural resources, resources and the environment should be preserved from complete devastation and exploitation by the generations living today. Thus, there are special concepts, among which, for example, deep and humane ecology that takes into account the needs of the future generations. In order to preserve a healthy human environment, but also an environment for the smooth existence of wildlife and flora, it is necessary to raise the awareness of the entire population of the planet Earth, to enable normal life for future generations. This is directly related to the use of renewable energy sources, protection of biodiversity, conscious application of the principles of sustainable development and many other rules and principles for environmental protection.

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EVOLUTION OF THE SECURITY AND COUNTER- INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

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Abstract

In the introductory of the paper, the author will analyze the evolutionary development of the security service. Furthermore, the author will determine the goals in the functioning of the service and define the term counterintelligence. Within the paper, the author defines the role of the Security and Counterintelligence Directorate that existed until the reforms in 2019 in the Republic of North Macedonia. In the final part of the paper, the author will define the role of the Agency of National Security and explain the reasons why there was a need to establish the Agency of National Security. The content will be prepared on the basis of analysis of foreign literature and using electronic content. In the preparation of the content of the paper, the author will apply the general scientific methods: the descriptive method, the normative method, the comparative method and the method of content analysis as a separate scientific method.

Keywords: security, national security, Directorate for Security and Counterintelligence and Agency of National Security

1. INTRODUCTION

When considering the meaning of the term security of the state and society, it is emphasized that security, among other things, is one of the functions of the state (analytical approach), i.e., that it summarizes almost all state functions (synthetic point of view). In that sense, the term security is defined as a set of actions, activities and measures by which the state protects itself and the society from the current or potential enemy, from internal or external adversaries. At the same time, security is achieved by a specialized organization that performs activities - applies measures, actions and means, which fulfill the function of security, i.e., protect vital social values and interests from threats (Gerginova, 2015: 12-51).

The function of state security is unique, and contains all activities and measures that protect the state from its enemies. Therefore, the security service acts on detecting, preventing and suppressing the activities that endanger the existing state and social order by:

- internal political enemies acting from unconstitutional positions (separatists, terrorists) but also from intelligence and subversive activities of foreign countries, i.e., from their specialized institutions and services (from internal and external enemies);

- the most serious forms of domestic and transnational crime (organized, high-tech, financial, economic, war crimes, etc.);
- also, from intelligence and subversive activities of foreign countries, i.e., their specialized institutions, services and associates.

In order to oppose such threatening actions, the state establishes specialized institutions and organizations within its apparatus in order to perform its protective function. In the pursuit of security, measures and activities were first taken by the counter-intelligence service and the service for the protection of the constitutional order, whose main task is to oppose the intelligence and subversive activities of foreign intelligence services, and the hostile activities of internal extremists.

Over time, in addition to counter-intelligence services and services for the protection of the constitutional order, other services which are responsible for preventing the actions of domestic political opponents and opponents of foreign services - a service for securing persons and objects, as well as counter-terrorism intelligence service have developed. Finally, the security services have recently developed to prevent the most serious forms of crime that endanger the security of the state and society, such as the most serious forms of property crime, economic crime and the like (Milošević, 2011: 165) (Mijalković & Milošević, 2013: 312).

According to this, the security service in the broadest sense is a generic term that unites the specialized internal intelligence services; it is a synonym for the state security service, i.e., for the service of internal-national security.

In practice, the term "security service" covers the functioning and organization of both the intelligence services in the broader sense of the word (secret police) and the Public Security Service (public police).

Namely, having in mind the specific contribution of the bodies and services for public security to the protection of the constitutionally established order and security of the state, in the former socialist states and political orders with such orientation, that term was used as a generic name for all specialized institutions and organizations that performed protection work.

In other words, the term covered the functioning and organization of both the state security services and the public security services. In this way, it actually expressed their protective function in defending the interests of the broadest masses, and in relation to other countries it expressed the defensive character of their activities.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE SECURITY SERVICE

The immediate goals of the Security Service are aimed at timely detection and prevention of threatening intentions and activities of internal and external opponents, i.e., current and potential enemies, as well as informing the holders of political power of all measures and activities taken, and the results of that plan.

Namely, the security service, in a narrower sense, acts equally in detecting, preventing and suppressing: (Milošević, 2011: 165).

- intelligence and subversive activities of foreign intelligence services (counter-intelligence service, special counter-espionage service);
- endangering activities carried out by internal extremists and members of extreme political emigration (service for protection of the constitutional order),

- domestic and international terrorism (counter-terrorism intelligence service),
- threats to the holders of the highest state functions (service for securing persons and objects),
- Detection, prevention and suppression of the most serious forms of economic, financial, organized property crime and crime against goods and values protected by the international law (financial intelligence service, organized crime prevention service, high-tech crime prevention service, anti-crime service war crimes, anti-corruption service, etc.).

During the twentieth century, all organized forms in the field of security and counterintelligence were institutionalized and territorially expanded, creating their own units throughout the territory of the given countries.

Two processes took place at the same time - on the one hand, separate services were established - security services in order to protect against the "internal enemy" and a service for counterintelligence (usually within the armed forces and represented protection from the "external enemy").

Later, in the countries, the security and counter-intelligence component merged into one organizational unit, into one service.

In that sense, the Security and Counter-intelligence Service can be defined as a specialized part of the state administration, with the task of: (Batkovski, 2008: 147).

- detecting, documenting and preventing the actions of the opposing intelligence services (counter-intelligence);
- detecting, documenting and preventing all subversive activities and their bearers in the plan of endangering security and the constitutional order of the state (crimes against the state);
- detecting, documenting and preventing terrorist attacks (anti-terrorism);
- detecting, documenting and preventing complex forms of organized collective crime that endanger the security of the state;
- protection of persons of state interest;
- protection of facilities of vital importance for the state;
- protection of foreign diplomatic and consular missions in the country;
- protection of their own diplomatic and consular missions in foreign countries.

In terms of location, the Security and Counter-intelligence Service can be part of the Ministry of Interior as well as the Ministry of Justice. Together with the Intelligence Service in one organizational unit, the Security and Counter-intelligence Service may be separate from the Ministry of Interior as an independent service (Batkovski, 2008: 148).

3. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

According to Mitko Kotovcevski, the counter-intelligence services are specialized organizations of the state for neutralizing or disabling the activities of foreign intelligence services. These are specialized organizations of the state (political movements and other organizations) which reveal or prevent the activities of foreign intelligence services (especially the opponent - opponents) and organize protection of their own secrets and disinformation of the opponent (Kotovčevski, 2002: 65).

By analyzing the content of the elements in this definition, the essence of the existence and content of the work of the counter-intelligence services can be presented, according to which:

Counter-intelligence services are highly professional specialized organizations that first function in the composition of the armed forces - defense systems), and then begin to function in the civil structures of society (civil counter intelligence services). Its functions are performed by highly professional staff, solidly prepared, trained and motivated, who use specific forms, methods and means to achieve the set goals.

Milan Milosevic defines the Counter-intelligence Service as a specialized organization of the state apparatus which, with specific methods and means, conducts counterintelligence and anti-subversive activities against the opposing intelligence services, in order to detect, prevent and suppress their actions, protect the internal and external security of states, as well as protection of their own interests and misinformation of the current and potential enemy (Milošević, 2011).

From this definition we can derive the following elements to define the term counter-intelligence service:

- we can define the counter-intelligence service as a specialized organization of the state apparatus;
- intelligence service applies specific methods and means in its work;
- the counter-intelligence service carries out counter-intelligence and anti-subversive activities against the opposing intelligence services,
- The main goal of the counter-intelligence service in conducting counter-intelligence and anti-subversive activities is to detect, prevent and suppress their activities, protect the internal and external security of states as well as protect their own interests and misinform the current and potential enemy.

The Counter-intelligence Service detects and identifies adversary intelligence services, analyzes and studies the personal characteristics of their members, their professional abilities and other qualities and shortcomings. It acts in an organized manner to reveal the location of the intelligence centers or other organizational units of the opposing intelligence services and their personnel, in order to effectively oppose their activity.

Furthermore, the counter-intelligence service pays special attention to the identification of the structure of objects that the adversary service is investigating. Also, the counter-intelligence service reveals the intentions and methods of work of the adversary and devises an effective system for protection of those structures. Based on the overall knowledge of the opponent's actions, the counter-intelligence service gives reports to the leading political structures. These structures serve as elements for assessing and determining how to counter intelligence and subversive action.

The counter-intelligence services organize, plan and implement the protection of their own secrets as well as the secrets of political structures. All state institutions that are of safety important are protected (the office of the President, the government, the parliament and other important state officials of the highest rank, headquarters and commands of the armed forces, institutions of vital interest, dedicated production facilities, various project bureaus and centers for data processing, etc.).

According to Aleksa Stamenkovski, Metodija Dojcinovski and Ferdinand Odzakov, "Counterintelligence is an activity of identifying, detecting, obstructing and preventing the perpetrators of intelligence activities and asymmetric threats (espionage,

sabotage, subversive acts, terrorism, etc.)". According to these authors, the term "Counterintelligence assessment" defines the transfer of the transformation of the received information into conclusions, proposals, directions and tasks for the possible activity of the potential opponent, threat, occurrence or condition" (Dojcinovski & Odzakov, 2010: 246).

Roy Godson, a professor at Georgetown University, who is also president of the National Center for Strategic Information and president of the NGO Consortium for the Study of Intelligence, describes intelligence as "knowledge, organization, and activity that results in: (Godson: 1993).

- the collection, analysis, production, distribution, and specialized exploitation of information relating to any government, political group, party, military force, movement, or other association believed to be related to the security of the group or government;
- neutralizing and opposing similar activities by other groups, governments or movements and
- secret activities undertaken to influence the composition and conduct of such groups or governments.

Based on the definition, Roy Godson identifies four elements of intelligence:

1. Secret collection, which means obtaining important information through the use of special, usually secret, human and technical methods;
2. Counterintelligence, which means identification, neutralization and use of other state intelligence services;
3. Analysis and assessment, i.e., assessment of the collection and other data and delivery to the policy makers of a finished product that is clearer than it may be in the given data;
4. Covert action that is an attempt to influence politics and events in other countries before revealing one's own involvement.

According to Tome Batkovski, the Counter-intelligence Service is part of the state administration, which deals with detecting and preventing actions of opposing intelligence services, protecting its own secrets and protecting certain facilities and jobs that may be targeted by the opposing services. At first, this service was within the military structures of the state. This service was later established in both the military and civilian sectors, adapting to the broader Security Service (Batkovski, 2008: 143).

The basic function of the counter-intelligence service is the timely detection and disabling of the actions of the opposing intelligence services on its own territory and towards its own territory. In this sense, this service detects and prevents the organizational units of the opposing intelligence services - centers, sub-centers and checkpoints and its professional intelligence workers working in them, as well as their agent networks on their own territory. The counter-intelligence service has the task of documenting the activities of the intelligence agents and agents of the opposing intelligence services, after which a double opportunity opens: (Batkovski, 2008: 143).

- to decide on their criminal prosecution or
- to secretly obtain them for cooperation (recruitment).

Which solution will be decided depends on the specific priority in the given situation in relation to the state interests.

The Counter-intelligence Service undertakes activities in the field of protection of its own secrets from the adversary intelligence service and protects jobs and facilities that are of special state interest (these are estimated to be targets of foreign intelligence services). This type of protection implies realization of physical, operational and operational-technical measures of protection and special security checks for the persons employed in jobs of special interest. At the same time, in the facilities of vital interest, special legal acts regulate the issues of residence and movement of employees and persons from abroad, especially foreign citizens. In these facilities, counter-sabotage protection is obligatorily undertaken through the application of technical means, physical protection and operationally by timely collection of data for planning and preparation an attack on the key segments of the facility. Counter-intelligence protection also implies appropriate tactical moves towards misinformation of the opposing intelligence services, which would mislead them and direct their activities in the wrong direction (Batkovski, 2008: 144).

5. REFORM OF THE SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Security and intelligence reform is one of the four key areas of the rule of law reform (reform of the judiciary, security and intelligence services, public administration reform, and the fight against organized crime and corruption).

In that regard, the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia on 20.11.2019 adopted several laws, including: The Law on the National Security Agency, the Law on Coordination of the Security-Intelligence Community in the Republic of North Macedonia and the Law on Interception of Communications. The adoption of these laws was in line with the standards that are imperative in advancing the security and intelligence systems of modern European countries.

The reform of the security-intelligence services aims at creating a reformed, professional, independent and accountable institution, which will act in accordance with new strict legal norms, in accordance with high ethical and professional standards, and in order to fulfill the Priebe recommendations.

The Law on the National Security Agency is one of the proposed laws for the reform of the security and intelligence services.

A model is established according to which the Security-Intelligence Community covers the security-intelligence services in the Republic of North Macedonia, as follows:

- Agency of National Security;
- Intelligence Agency and
- Competent organizational unit for military security and intelligence in the Ministry of Defense.

The essence of the adopted model consists in separating the Security and Counter-intelligence Directorate from the Ministry of Interior, i.e., establishing a new independent state administration body to ensure internal security of the state and perform counterintelligence activities, in order to create a reformed, professional, independent and accountable institution. The National Security Agency is the new independent body that will replace the Security and Counter-intelligence Directorate (a body that was part of the Ministry of Interior).

5.1. DIRECTORATE FOR SECURITY AND COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE

Within the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of North Macedonia, before the implementation of the reforms in 2019 in Macedonia, the Directorate for Security and Counterintelligence functioned as a separate body (Gerginova, 2019).

The Security and Counter-intelligence Directorate performed state security activities - matters related to protection against espionage, terrorism or other activities aimed at endangering or destroying the democratic institutions established by the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia by violent means, as well as protection from more severe forms of organized crime.

The internal organizational set-up of the Security and Counter-intelligence Directorate was based on a linear and territorial principle and the Directorate performed the internal affairs related to security and counter-intelligence: (according to the Law on Internal Affairs, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia no. 42/2014, the Law amending the Law on Internal Affairs no. 33/15, Articles 22 and 23).

- counter-intelligence activity;
- countering and protecting against terrorism;
- protection from other activities aimed at endangering or violently destroying the democratic institutions determined by the Constitution of the Republic of North Macedonia and
- more serious forms of organized crime that originates from or is directed towards the democratic institutions of the system determined by the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and may lead to their endangerment or have an impact on the security of the state.

Employees of the Ministry with the status of authorized security and counterintelligence officer had police powers that they exercised according to the provisions of the Law on Police.

There are several reasons that have imposed the need for reforms in the security-intelligence community of the Republic of North Macedonia.

The security-intelligence services, through abuses of a series of operational-tactical measures, investigative actions, special investigative measures, committed a series of violations of the basic human rights and freedoms, due to which the need for new legal regulations and its implementation in practice was imposed. Many cases report abuse of the operational and technical instruments at the disposal of the security organs, for personal, individual or collective, party or ideological purposes.

A similar problem is the misuse of property or equipment of the security and intelligence services by the ruling parties in order to strengthen their own position at the expense of the opposition parties. Two cases in particular attracted the attention of the media and the public. The first, in 1992, was the Duvlo affair, which involved the then ruling Social Democratic Union of Macedonia (SDSM) party, which was accused of using Interior Ministry equipment to eavesdrop on its biggest political rival, VMRO-DPMNE (according to Shorthand notes, Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia. April 1993. Page 22. (available at: <http://www.sobranie.mk/WBStorage/Files/sednica7prod21april93god.pdf>)

The second was in 2001, the Big Ear affair. This time, SDSM members along with several journalists and leaders of civil society organizations were allegedly victims of wiretapping and other forms of surveillance (See more: <http://www.utrinski.com.mk/?ItemID=78934BEAF767214D9A4F2E2C4CE439EF>).

These two scandals have highlighted the need for more effective oversight and control of the intelligence community.

In addition to the "Duvlo" affair in 1992, as well as the "Big Ear" affair in 2000, in 2015 we faced a new, even more massive affair called "Bombs - The Truth About Macedonia". What is characteristic is that, in all 3 cases mentioned above (Duvlo, Big Ear, Bombs ...) it is actually about illegal interception of communications, use / abuse of special investigative measures, the conditions under which they are applied, compliance / non-compliance with those conditions, etc.

Several questions are emerged about the cause of this phenomenon. For example, it is stated that the reason for this phenomenon may be the inadequate legal set-up of the security services that undertake intelligence and counter-intelligence activities, inadequate and poor-quality supervision of the work of the security organs in the unprofessionalism and low level of ethics of the staff that is part of the security institutions, in politicization, in partisanship, in corruption, etc.

Furthermore, several intelligence-related issues, particularly the use of special investigative measures and the exchange of information between security and intelligence services, have complicated the relations between the three branches of government - the executive, the legislature and the judiciary - as well as within the executive branch.

5.2. THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

The Law on National Security Agency stipulates that the main purpose of establishing the National Security Agency is to protect the national security of the state, i.e., to protect the independence, sovereignty, constitutional order, fundamental freedoms and rights of man and citizen guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of North Macedonia, as well as other matters of interest to the national security of the country (according to the Law on National Security Agency, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia of 22.05.2019).

The Agency collects, processes, analyzes, evaluates, exchanges, stores and protects data and information in order to detect and prevent activities related to security threats and risks to the national security of the country, as follows: (according to the Law on National Security Agency, Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia of 22.05.2019, Article 4).

- espionage;
- terrorism and its financing;
- violent extremism;
- organized crime against the state;
- prevention of crimes against humanity and international law;
- illegal production and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or their components; as well as materials and devices needed for their production;
- violation of the vital economic interests and financial security of the state;
- disturbing the security of holders of high state positions, as well as of objects that are of strategic importance for the state;

- detecting and preventing other possible activities related to security threats and risks to the national security of the state.

The Agency also performs security checks in accordance with this law.

See more about this in Article 8 of the Law on National Security Agency Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia of 22.05.2019.

6. CONCLUSION

Before the adoption of the new model for the reform of the security-intelligence system in the Republic of North Macedonia, the security-intelligence community of the country consisted of the Intelligence Agency, Directorate for Security and Counterintelligence, a unit of the Ministry of Interior, and Sector - Military Security and Intelligence Service within the Ministry of Defense established by the 1992 Law on Defense. At various intervals, we witnessed scandals that undermined the foundations of the security system and called into question the personal and professional integrity of members of the security system. There was illegal wiretapping and surveillance of citizens of various profiles outside the rule of law. In this way, a basis was created for the implementation of a radical reform of the entire security system. New legal regulation has been adopted: the Law on the National Security Agency, the Law on Coordination of the Security-Intelligence Community in the Republic of North Macedonia and the Law on Interception of Communications.

A model was established according to which the Security-Intelligence Community covers the security-intelligence services in the Republic of North Macedonia, as follows:

- Agency of National Security;
- Intelligence Agency and
- Competent organizational unit for military security and intelligence in the Ministry of Defense.

The essence of the adopted model is the separation of the Security and Counterintelligence Directorate from the Ministry of Interior, i.e., the establishment of a new independent state administration body to ensure internal security of the state and perform counterintelligence activities, in order to create a reformed, professional, independent and accountable institution. The Agency of National Security is the new independent body that replaced the Security and Counterintelligence Directorate (a body that was part of the Ministry of Interior).

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INFLUENCE FACTORS IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICS AND THE POLICE

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Abstract

The relations between police and politics i.e., police and the subjects of political processes depend on many factors and occur as complex relations of reciprocal (mutual) influence and interference. For the analysis of mutual influences of such theoretical concepts, D. H. Bayley's divisions and subdivision will be taken into account: legal - through the permitted influence through control by the Government and the Parliament, and illegal - by the abuse of police powers for political purposes). To prevent political influence mode of policing, democratic countries are committed to the principle of political neutrality of the police. This principle includes: independence of the police within the law, the autonomy of the police in taking certain actions according to law and legal obligations not to use the police in a political struggle, and the principle of de-politicization of the police.

According to D. H. Bayle, deviations from the principle of political neutrality of police can be divided into two basic groups: directly through open forms of impacts (on people, processes, intrusive regime, political decisions); covert forms of impacts (surveillance, control, manipulation), and indirect forms of influence (socialization of the public, legitimization of the government, demonstration effects and participation in development). If we add ethno-political mobilization of minority ethnic communities in multiethnic societies and the need for a special relationship to the police with their members, employment policies in the police and the participation and power sharing to these processes of interaction of police and politics, then this relationship becomes more complex.

The aim of this paper is, through D. H. Bayley's theoretical concept of mutual respect between police and politics, the forms (both positive and negative) of impacts and empirical data from the longitudinal scientific research of the Faculty of Security - Skopje, "Attitudes of the work of the Macedonian Police from 2008 to 2012" - to give a display of various forms of interaction between police and politics in the Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: *Police, Politics, de-politicization, political neutrality;*

INTRODUCTION

The words police and policy are related etymologically and have roots in the Greek word polis (πολις). During the Middle Ages, not much difference between the notions of police and politics was observed because of the organizational and functional undifferentiated system of government. However, it is a fact that since the beginning of the occurrence of police, it has carried out an extremely great influence on the development of the country (Tashevskaa-Remenski, F. 2011:124-134). Police was still an important mainstay

of the political system and the political regime. Since the time of ancient Rome, the police have been an important factor, if not the mainstay of power. In the so-called police state, it was the decisive factor in the political life. Despite these facts, there has been a lack of scientific research interest for a deeper study of the interaction between politics and the police.

1. FACTORS OF INFLUENCE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICS AND THE POLICE

The relationship between politics and the police, between police organizations and entities of the political process is complex and conditioned by a number of factors. The most important factors can be grouped into five basic groups:

1. The police function is closely related to politics, whether it is for the execution of tasks in the area of social regulation or those associated to interesting dominance. Even when they act in order to realize the needs of the whole society, the police exercise a policy expressed in the laws, regulations and decisions of the legislative and executive authorities as political authorities express the will and interests of the dominant political forces in the society. When it comes to the role of the police in maintaining the order of the government, there is no doubt that police underpin that order and at a given moment may depend on the survival of the political regime. Police is located in the very center of the political process, because as an "agent of the state" it is authorized to intervene against subversive activities that disrupt political stability. It should be recalled that Skolkin defined police as an organization created and maintained in accordance with the political process. In this context, the question remains how the activity of the police in some countries is subordinate to politics, and how the police are involved in certain political processes.
2. As to the role of police in the society, the nature of the political regime may be of decisive influence, and at the same time it is true that the nature of the political regime can be determined from the character of the police actions (usually considered that the political regime is democratic if police actions are limited and controlled, authoritarian if police are repressive and unlimited or so-called State Police) (Bayley, DH, 1990:204). It is considered that the links between politics and the police affect tradition under which police is created and developed, or whether it (historically) has been widely used for providing police hegemony of political power holders or certain dynasties (Bayley, DH, 1976:78 -91)³.
3. As a separate group of factors that affect the relationship between politics and the police appear: a) homogeneous social structures (racial, ethnic, religious and other homogeneity of the urban and rural environment, the economic group of the population, etc.); b) the level of economic development; c) the manner of organization of administrative authority (centralization or decentralization) (Bayley & Shearing, 2001:67-74); d) the presence of political violence in society. As a rule, police involvement in the political processes is supposed to be lower in countries with more homogeneous social structure than those who are not homogenous; in

³ As an example, the police in Austria, Russia and France were developed in close touch with the needs of political regimes, i.e., maintenance of the rule of the Habsburg dynasties, Romanov and Bourbon. Later, changes were made to the role of the police in those countries, but in the circle of police tasks usually reserved tasks aimed at protecting political order.

economically developed countries than in those that are less developed; in those governing decentralized than those that are centralized. The specific action to strengthen police action in politics has political violence, behind which political groups, radical movements, anarchists, etc. Bailey concludes that general criminality introduces police in political life, but it blocks political violence.⁴ The actions of these factors have a greater effect where the consolidation of state power is associated with the mobilization of such requirements by itself and generate an occasion for group resistance.

4. The police involvement in politics can significantly affect the relationship which is established in some countries to activities such as spying and surveillance of citizens. Genesis and maintenance of this tradition about the political culture, i.e., the degree of tolerance (respect differing opinions contrary to the religious and moral beliefs). If tolerance is not the prevailing attitude in society, the control of political opinion and public morality (spying, censorship and similar measures) will be more present. In this connection is the name of the political police as police opinion, and that oversight of public morality has always been a value when they protect public order. Intolerance cherishes totalitarian or authoritarian regimes, fascist, communist and similar regimes. In these modes the control of opinion through spying and surveillance can be developed to unprecedented proportions and includes repression of each meeting different beliefs from the ruling ideology. Strength of such control can lead to the development of paranoid suspicion dictator against everything that is different, which can disrupt the monolithic structure desired picture.⁵
5. In the last group of factors that lead to involvement of the Police in the political processes, a special place belongs to the police identification with the political regime, the respective police assurances that their status will be in jeopardy after the regime change of government or in certain political activities. Depending on the values of the police subculture, the police may have a different attitude towards certain government decisions, as well as to institutional and personal changes in the blanket. Such attitudes and positions of the police as a result may have a situation in which the police in relation to the policy will appear as a source of special requests from internal nature addressed to the political system to resolve. There are two types of such requirements: those of political nature (e.g., in connection with changes in legislation, more rigorous penal policy, restrictions on certain freedoms and rights, against the death penalty, etc.), and those of the union or corporate in nature

⁴ As examples of this phenomenon revolutionary developments cannot be emphasized, and then creating secret political police, or similar services to them. Thus, in the time of Ivan Grozdni, Russian Oprichky in England in 1884 was created Special Branch, for the suppression of violence in connection with the struggle of the Irish rule - their own government. Similar in motive (breaking political resistance) was Stalin's action of resettlement of the rich peasants, and other political opponents and "socially dangerous elements" (from 1930 to the end of the Second World War). This specialized resettlement (as it is officially called soviet mode) contained exile in Siberia and other northern parts of the Soviet Union a few million people (estimated to have been 10 million) (B Milosavljević, 1994:571-584).

⁵ As an example we can cite: Stalin doubted in everyone and in everything. From this doubt even the heads of the police were not spared. Of the eight ministers, interior or national commissioners who were in office from 1917 to 1953, six shot, and two died from nature death (B Milosavljević, 1994:581);

(regarding the status and reputation of the service, working conditions, salaries, equipment, training, retirement age, organization of the service, etc.). Reaching these requirements may affect police subculture, the phenomenon of police technocracy representing and imposing police requirements, etc. In some countries, police trade unionism is very strong, so that the police force direct pressure can significantly influence political decision-making centers, and this ability depends on the stability of political power and meaning, which it has police as leverage.⁶

2. THE FRAME OF POLITICAL NEUTRALITY OF THE POLICE

The relations between policy and the police under the influence of the mentioned factors in practice appear as very a complex relationship of mutual interference and influence. Policy directly or indirectly interferes in police work and influence, while the police also influence and interfere in the political processes. In some cases, the impact takes place as legitimate (legally allowed) and illegal (legally permitted). Legal interference and influence of the politics on police work is conducted primarily through control of the political institutions (the Parliament and the Government), and the activity of the police with the same (legal) character representing certain of its tasks of a political nature. In contrast, illegal interference and influence of the police policy would exist when political authorities will miss powers to control or exercise those powers in a manner that is not consistent with their goals. Illegal police action in the political process would exist whenever police interfere in those processes and influence them against their own initiative.

Dimensions of the actual impact of government or other responsible executive authority on police are related to the nature of the constitutional and social organization of the country, and we can often say that police authority is politically subordinated to the government (central government, when the police is organized at the national level or local authorities when it comes to police organized at local basis). Therefore, it is usually said that the police authority of the government is "an armed agent of the government". The precise degree of subordination of the police of the government depends on the legal instruments

⁶ Starting from political analysis systematic and functional guidance, Bailey analyzes the relations between the police and the political system in connection with the so-called pillars and requirements. Supports shall imply all forms of support to the political system that enable it to survive and function, i.e. to provide answers to requests that are addressed by the social environment. Such pillars are social groups managed by the political system (political regime) and individuals who personally make up those institutions (those in power and authority). In this context, police was looked upon as: 1) a source of information about the conditions of the supports of the political system, 2) an instrument for the protection of the supports, 3) factor for the mobilization of the supports and 4) an independent source of internal support of the political system. Police directly or indirectly inform the political situation with the other system supports that system. The way the police treat certain social groups indicates the nature and origin of the supports of the political system. Police can be used as an instrument for the protection of the supports of the political system (social groups, political regime and those in power), mobilization of other supports and as an independent source of support for the political system. On the other hand, under the requirements we refer to inputs which social environment refers to the political system and on which the political system must respond, either by decision or by other activities. In this framework, the police are viewed as: 1) institution for the transmission of requirements of the social environment towards the political system, 2) control channel and filter the information requirements of the social environment towards the political system, and 3) a source of internal (own) requirements to the political system (Bailey HD, 1976: 143-155).

available to the government in relation to the police, but also from the actual opportunities for the expansion of the government's political influence. The political influence of the government of the police depends of the police role in the society. If the police are established to serve the interests of the law and the institutions of the society, and not the interests of the political regime and the individuals who personally represent the institutions of that regime, its ability to resist the government's political influence will be incomparably greater (Forcase, 1992: 60).

The political influence of the government to the police can refer to the general direction of the police role and certain police actions. In the first case, the government directs the police role towards the promotion and protection of certain values and interests of the policies that it leads, so that its total action aligns realization of political objectives of the forces behind the government. Frequently, it comes to favoring certain content of the police role as priority and suppression in the background of all other contents of the police role, more precisely, the possibilities of deliberately hindering or restricting the activities of political opponents of the government policy, i.e., policy forces whose interests represent the government. In the latter case, the government directs specific police actions (e.g., probe), so it tries to initiate, restrict or affect their outcome. Impacts on the specific actions of the police are considered obvious and serious violations of the law made by the government and can (in principle), dual targeting: 1) to strengthen the blade police actions to the government's opposition, on the one hand, and 2) to narrow or block police actions toward those in the government. Regarding the latter, in the practice of certain countries many instances may be listed, in which the government has prevented the police to uncover criminal activity of the government members or other officials belonging to the government's political orientation (Forcase, 1992: 64).

To stand in the way of the Government's political influences on the work of the police, and especially the numerous possibilities for its interference in the police action, in many countries promote the principle of political neutrality of the police. The basic meaning of this principle in democratic societies is the need to establish and maintain a balance between the need for the police to act relatively independently in terms of government and political forces in society on the one hand, and the need for its sorting legitimate public scrutiny to disable its acting outside the law, on the other hand. This balances between the autonomy of the police within the limits of the law and the legitimate control over it specifically to prevent the use of police party interests, or its eventual submission of the political parties.

The principle of political neutrality of the police is one of the fundamental and universal, yet the hardest attainable principles that are associated with the role of the police in a democratic society. Often, under the political neutrality of the police, several interrelated specific principles are indicated:

- The *principle of the independence of the police within the limits of the law* (although it usually belongs to the executive apparatus, the police must have the freedom to resist any unlawful influence of the Government and other state bodies, political parties, interest groups, or other entities);
- The *principle of operational independence* or autonomy of the police in taking certain actions that are authorized and required by law (its right and duty within the limits of the law to act freely without restrictions and unlawful influence);

- The *principle prohibiting the use of police for political struggle*, that is, as a political tool or instrument (i.e., disabling its overt or covert use in order to realize the party interests of the party in power or any other political group);
- The *principle of depoliticization of the police personnel* (who regularly amounts to a prohibition of exposure of political beliefs in the execution of works, somewhere ban the police to participate in any political Patriot and to engage in political life; this principle is the abandonment of the so-called *system of prey (spoil system)*⁷, i.e., it changes the frame after the change of the Government and the ruling parties other than the holders of political functions, which constitute the set appointed by the Parliament and the Government).

The independence of the police, the autonomy of its shares and the prohibition on the use of police in political struggles constitute the main content of the principle of political neutrality of the police, and a ban on membership of the police officers in political parties or other political engagement, is a consequence of this principle or one of the measures that should ensure the political neutrality of the police.

Article 105 of the Law on the Police of the Republic of North Macedonia regulates the issue of membership of the police officers in the political parties. It states that "the police officer must be established to manage and be a member of the leadership of a political party ... with a member of a political party and participation in its activities must not compromise the impartial and legitimate performance of police work ... must not keep party symbols in the premises and official vehicles of the police party to organize or act in Ministry ... not in police uniform to attend party activities and events, unless on official duty". (Police Act, 2006).

Though the principle of political neutrality of the police was proclaimed in constitutional and legal norms, the practice of many countries shows that numerous deviations were realized or completely overlooked. Therefore, Reiner emphasizes that the principle of political neutrality or independence of the police cannot be supported by any serious considerations (Reiner, 1992:1). Usually, Governments would hardly reconcile with the limitations of their own possibilities to influence police, police trying (as it was in the past), solely to run it "as the government requires." Therefore, the government's action against the police crosses or seeks to cross the limit of legally permitted direction and control as a kind of direct political influence. Real power and the government's position are such that the police in the case of illegal political pressure are not able to counter by calling its autonomy, with no consequences for their position. Apart from the Government's influence over the police struggle and certain political parties, as well as various informal pressure groups, with the strength of their influence in certain cases may be greater than the impact of Government.

Simultaneously, the government can motivate police (in terms of salary, promotions, better working conditions and other means), but it does not provide resistance to government

⁷ The system of prey implies that the admission and progress of staff in the administration (and the police) is organized according to party merit, and the party which won the election has the right to lead their staff in the administration (and the police), because that is part of the victory (winning loot). As opposed to the idea of professionalism, that system is mostly abandoned until the early 20th century and in its place a system of progress by objective, non-political criteria, with preservation of the relative stability of the administrative position. Revival of prey comes again in the communist system and other party leaders during the last century.

policies through interference its work or, at the request of the Government to intervene by certain political processes. Also, police can corrupt certain political forces or pressure groups, for the purpose of engaging in politics. For this reason, the police, regardless of the actions of the Government or other entities, may decide to be an actor in certain political processes and developments.

On the other hand, the principle of political neutrality of the police does not mean that the police should always be indifferent to political developments in the society and the ways of its development (uninformed police is paralyzed police) (Sassaies, 1972:8). Police can also calmly observe certain political activities with the characteristics of the so-called political crimes, because that would Kosel with its duty to intervene against them (the police have a duty to fight not only against the general and economic crime but also against the so-called political crimes).

The police function assumed and justified the request of the police authorities to get involved in certain political processes when so empowered, to protect innocent citizens from criminal action and the consequences of such activities of certain political groups. In such situations, the neutrality of the police can be very costly, not so much for the political outcome, but for human lives (Bayley, 1976: 202), because it can be set to a complex question of whether the interests of justice sometimes require police to interfere politically in addition to the usual understanding of its neutrality. For example: Did someone notice the police of Weimar Republic, if the repression stops Hitler's Nazi movement? Or, if Italian Karabiners inactivate Mussolini's Fascists in their "conquest" of Rome? Of course, given this issue, it points out more to the complexity of police actions in politics than it recommends that the width of its engagement. However, the police must have a developed sense of political events and its action skill to adapt, according to the public perception of what is legitimate and correct, and according to the powers of the authorities under whose control it is subjected. So, the police must be ready to protect the public and enforce the law, but also to be accountable to the Parliament and the public, not to become law itself.

3. THE POLICE IN THE POWER-SHARING SYSTEM

In all countries, regardless of their political and constitutional system, the police are an executive body which carries out the decisions of the executive. In most countries it is associated with the law or rules of behavior that are passed by the legislative bodies. Differences in the position of the police in these systems are related to the position of executive, i.e., the relationship of the executive to the other branches of government, primarily the legislative power-sharing in the system and refer to the area of control of the work of the police.

Legislative bodies, despite the adoption of the constitution, laws, and other regulations (the Law on State Administration, the Law on Ministries, police law) governing the framework for the police work, its position and general competence and scope of work, special laws are provided and directly applied in their work (the Criminal Code, the Traffic Law, weapons and ammunition, etc.). The Parliament significantly affects the environment in which the police perform its function, while the impact of personnel policy, i.e., selection and composition of the Government and the acceptance of its program, affects the appointment of the Minister of Interior and the priorities of the police. The Parliament implements control of NAA work mode and ministries, including the Ministry of Interior, while all Ministers and the Minister of Police are accountable not only to the Government but to the Parliament, if it comes to a pure model of presidential system. In parliamentary

systems, the control of the National Assembly over the police, in addition to determining the powers and procedures of police work includes deciding on the establishment and abolition of police authorities, decide on the material resources for the work of the police, selection and dismiss, payment system, the ranks of the police officers, etc. Some of these powers can be determined in favor of the Government and the Parliament about the questions of control of the police - indirectly through the control of the Government. In addition, the Parliament can open a discussion about police work through interpellations formation Poll boards and investigative commissions, through parliamentary questions, debates about the responsibility of the Minister, etc. Legislative bodies, through normative general and political decision-making function and through the personnel and control functions, significantly affect the operation and functioning of the police. Despite the numerous means of parliamentary control of police work, one gets the impression that in the classical parliamentary systems, the ability of the legislature to true (real) control of the police, is often insufficient (Bayley HD, 1976: 165). In a presidential system, the impact of the legislative branch of the police, by the nature of things is even lower.

As to the attitude of the police and the executive, it is more direct than the relationship with the legislature. Government emerges as objectively the strongest influence on police work in countries where police are organized on a national level and where government control powers (in part) are transferred to other bodies (Milosavljević, 1994:317). The executive also has a normative function, since, apart from proposing laws, the budget and other important documents to the Parliament, adopt significant secondary normative acts establishing the police organization, the handling, police powers and responsibilities of the police in law enforcement. The Government adopts the guidelines and general positions that determine the manner of execution of laws and other regulations. Consequently, it affects the work of the police, setting out the priorities in its work and treatment. The nature of the executive determines the general policy of the police and without its consent police leadership cannot make important decisions; besides the Minister (in the presidential system), all police officials (deputy secretary and assistant) shall be appointed by the executive and sets. Government is responsible for coordinating the work of the police and other entities of the security system for the supervision of their work. Police in the presidential system of separation of powers, as an executive service is completely subordinate and dependent on it. Police Minister is accountable to Parliament, but also to the President or chief executive.

When it comes to the relationship between the police and the judiciary, in principle there is no difference between the political systems. Court always appears in control and corrective role to preserve the constitutionality and legality, as well as the rights and freedoms of man and citizen in case of their violation. In this case, the question is whether there an independent judiciary in a particular state which can independently perform its function.

In the regime of political administration, concentration of political influence is significant in the top of the police so that the police are independent and less susceptible to control; while in the standby state and the party, it practically turns into a police party police. It is not in the service of the law, but a function of the interests of the ruling party which controls and which is responsible for its operation.

All previously mentioned conclusions about the relationship between politics and policing, police organizations and political entities are applied, regardless of whether in any particular country it is attached to the principle of separation of powers or the principle of the unity government. In this context, it should be noted that in both cases police is not a

center which determines the policy. However, in practice it is an integral part of the process of formulating policies (policy-making process), as police chiefs, and each at its own level participates in the political decision-making process, not only in their execution. Moreover, in considering the role of the police power in the system, one must never forget that the police is not the most formal influence of legislative, executive and especially not negligible. Although in many countries the police on a formal policy is disabled (for example, the United States, England, India and Japan), police officers have open access to political leadership, although they do not participate in the formulation of policies that do not touch their immediate competencies. In practice, the police can be very powerful within the government in an informal sense. Napoleon, Hitler and Stalin, relied on the police chiefs - Fushé, Himmler and Berie - also in terms of information, support and advice. As Bailey said, this form of cache can be easily abused when a police leader uses fear for their own ends. Police can influence policy using intelligence to blackmail politicians and officials, to support the position of the police. It was believed that J. Edgar Hoover (Hoover), the first director of the FBI has detailed records that are potentially dangerous for many celebrities. He shared certain information with the presidents. Beliefs about the existence of such information could not silence people who disagree with the FBI, even when not explicitly threatens (Bailey, 1976: 166). For these and other impacts of the police power, it is not only the crucial system of Government which is attached, but the real terms of police forces and other political entities.

4. FORMS OF THE POLICE IMPACT ON POLITICAL PROCESSES

Deviations from the principle of political neutrality of the police are universal features of its position and action. As a result, the fact that police found deep in the political processes is undeniable. Specific forms of police interference in the political process, according to Bailey, can be grouped into two main groups: direct and indirect forms of influence. Direct forms of influence may be divided into two subgroups: open and closed forms of influence with multiple modalities in each subgroup.

Direct impacts	Intermediate influences
<p>A. Open</p> <p>1. Persons</p> <p>a) Arrests</p> <p>b) Retention</p> <p>2. Processes</p> <p>a) Supervision of elections</p> <p>b) Regulating public gatherings</p> <p>c) Censorship</p> <p>d) "Line harassment"</p> <p>e) Physical support</p> <p>3. The embattled regime</p> <p>a) Defense</p>	<p>1. Socialization public</p> <p>2. legitimization of power</p> <p>3. Demonstration effect</p> <p>4. Participation in the development</p>

b) Deprivation of support 4. Political decisions a) Formal participation b) Influence through privileged access c) Threat of denial of support d) Political mobilization	
B. Secret 1. Surveillance and supervision 2. Manipulation	

Table 1: Forms of police influence on political processes (Bayley, 1976: 200:201);

Immediately open influence. Systematic or occasionally, the police can prosecute political opponents of the regime, organize their arrest, keep them for longer or shorter detention in police, restricting their movement, even exile in desolate parts of the country or abroad. The history of states gives us many examples of such police measures (tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union, the powers of the police authorities of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia according to the regulations of January 6, 1929, etc.). Nowadays these measures are rarely applied, and if they are, then they are more sophisticated and nuanced. They can consist of the use of criminal law for harassment and frustrated political opponents of the regime, so that the law in relation to them is rigorously applied, because of their more frequent police detention, engaging their time and money for defense, etc. On the other hand, there is a chance that the police, in relation to those entities provide a lower level of protection, where the goal is the same: to prevent, limit or reduce the impact of such persons in the political life.

Opened and direct influence on certain processes and political activities. In some countries, the police have or had certain duties in connection with the election of political authorities (e.g., police in Japan is responsible for the implementation of the election law offense relating to the use of sound in a public place, distribution of campaign material, control of the collection and spending of funds for election campaigns, etc.). Police can also be engaged in the regulation of public gatherings or requirements for holding political rallies, as well as to register political parties and to control their statutes. In this section impacts occur also that police powers in certain countries censor the press. A special form of influence is the so-called line harassment, which means conscious deviation from the police action in the event of a conflict between the two opposition political groups. As an example of this may be taken the Nazis and Communists in the Weimar Republic (1918-1933), which the police calmly monitored. Nazis were perceived as friends of the order, allowing them to finish the fight against the Communists. Here, the emphasis is not on what the police do, but it had to do and did do. In contrast, the police can actively help certain actors in the political process by providing physical support (providing transportation and communication means, distribution of campaign material, carrying voters to the polls, etc.). Finally, it suggests that the police may have informal influence on the promotion or denial of certain people or political groups in the community, who represent a kind of opinion-makers.

The open immediate impact to regime was attacked (endangered). The Government or the political regime can be found in a situation to be threatened by the

activities of violent opponents, and the police in this case can stand on the side of the regime and defend or distance itself from the actions and thereby enable its fall. For both forms of police conduct, countless examples in the history can be found (for example, in 1789 police were passive and allowed the fall of the regime in France; in Spain in 1931 the commander of the Civil Guard influenced the fall of the dictator Primo de Rivera and the establishment of a republic openly supported the King, etc.). In general, the police are expected to be the first line of battle in defense of the regime, i.e., be an instrument and source of its support. For example, the motto of the Italian Karabinieri is *Fidelissimo* (devotion), but under certain conditions the issue of police commitment considering the possibility that commitment is directed towards the needs of the whole community can be raised towards the political regime or the holders of power. In case of violation of the community (e.g. separatist movement), police rule is not to call into question its commitment, unless its composition is such as to match the separatist forces. However, the problem of police commitment is complicated when the interests of the community will come in conflict with the interests of the political regime or with those in power. In order to ensure the commitment of the police in such cases, the political regime in some countries used instruments for police selection, system of rewards, the removal of part of the staff after the change of the political forces of government, creating a large number of parallel police organizations of the system "divide and conquer", etc. For example, during the 1979 Islamic revolution in Iran, a revolutionary police structure was created, in addition to the existing security service (Loubet del Bayle, 67). There are opinions that the political regimes consciously contribute to social isolation and unpopularity of their police to close attachment to them, so to get more support. Despite all this, the practice shows that in certain situations the police knowingly facilitate the evolution of the political system, i.e., the change of the political regime. Considering the parallels with the military role in such developments, some authors point out that, unlike the military, police do not have a significant share in the non-legal change of the political regime or the holders of power (coups) (Enole, C., 148). However, it emphasizes that such views overlooked a delicate character and a less visible role of the police and that any extra-legal change of the political regime cannot succeed without passive or active complicity of at least some of the police apparatus in the preparation and implementation of such changes (Loubet del Bayle, 78).

Open and direct influence of political decisions. The police may appear as a protagonist of political decisions in the role of official (formal) participant in the political process. Taking into account the practice in some countries in which the police tip is directly represented in political bodies (for example, in the case of the former Soviet Union, where the head of the KGB had a place in the Politburo of the Central Committee of KPSS) and the practice of the United States, United Kingdom, India, and Japan, where local police chiefs are participants in local authorities. The impact of police leadership on policy decisions is possible also in an informal way (e.g., Napoleon, Hitler and Stalin were dependent on information, advice and support of their police chiefs). Finally, there are instances when the police influenced political decisions ruthless manner - with prices and threats of politicians (exemplified by the first FBI Director Edgar Hoover and potentially damaging information about politicians who had abused). On the other hand, the police can use their position to promote any specific political goals. As an example of this form of influence it was noted public dissociation police in some states against certain government actions (e.g., legalization of homosexuality, the right of abortion, etc.). Police may show public solidarity with certain political forces and so affect the mobilization of its membership and the majority of the citizens in favor of those political forces. As an example of such

behavior we can point out the 1975 British police, which often appears in the role of bearer of the peace and order campaign, openly participating in public debates on law, public order and social policy. Such interference in politics is defended by the British Police Federation, the police right to comment on the laws and policies that have an impact on the work of police officers. However, during the 1979 local elections, police openly gave Conservative support (through statements and advertisements in the media). This reaction was compared with the open politicization of the U.S. police which has repeatedly lobbied against liberal policy. Reiner argues that after 1982, the British police is 'less in the political waters' (Reiner, 73-75).

Secret police direct impacts (monitoring and manipulation). Here, we refer to some activities that fall under the common understanding of the term secret or political police, relating to notification for warning of danger to the given order and repressive activities that protect that order when it is in danger. In organizational terms, the term secret or political police realizes the services of the state and members of those services (agents) who, through covert actions affect the outcome of certain political processes in the society. As Bailey says, the first problem that encounters in discussions of such activities of the state is one of terminological nature. The police state is not the only agent who acts in such a way and with such purpose. French FRG (Renseignement General), British MI-5 (Special Branch), Russian KGB and the American FBI and CIA, are often labeled as secret or political police. They operate secretly and often targeted political subjects, but not all police. Thus, FRG was established in 1937 as intelligence, to investigate and centralize reporting on political, social and economic order, required to inform the government. FBI is a police agency which operates secretly, observes, and sometimes alters political outcomes, so that it is secret political police. It is true that all the police in some sense act as secret and as political. In this sense it is said that "American Police at all levels act as a secret political police" because the performance of their regular activities, for the prevention of violent political actions, routinely collects secret information about political activities (Bailey, 194). On the other hand, a congressional investigation in the United States in the early seventies found that the FBI formed over a million intelligence records for individuals and groups, investigated over 740,000 subversive activities in over 20 years and has a network of informants from 8682 members which pays 7,4 million dollars per year (Bailey, 196). On that occasion, it was found that the FBI considered different organizations subversive, such as human rights movements, anti-war groups, racist organizations, etc. The FBI also showed that harmful information was spread about people and groups in order to blackmail the black political leader Martin Luther King. A nice example of the secret police was Hitler's Gestapo (Geheime Staatspolizei), third grade (or section) in Russia founded in 1821, already mentioned the KGB, and the French political police over the centuries. The first secret police in the UK were SB (Special Branch), formed in 1884 as the metropolitan police, but the history of state spying activities in this country is very old. It is not always the political police; it is a fact that each country develops certain services for systematic surveillance of the public opinion and political activities as a way to intervene in the political process.

Indirect forms of police influence. Such forms influence before all government decisions that assume enforcement or police actions. In this connection it was noticed that all police forces can be put in the service of the government policy in relation to politics, and this notion occupies a more or less passive attitude, as well as the decisions of the government to apply mechanical and rigid means against knowingly 'causing damage and encouraging the public against certain government decisions. The last of these models of police behavior towards government decisions is a consequence of the police, public service

and state authorities which are not expected to publicly and openly criticize the Government's decisions and policies. Despite this latent power to hinder or help the public reputation of the government's decisions, in a similar way the Government can affect police in more than four ways. First, the public is part of the government police, and police embodiment of the work of the Government. Police can manifest in the public in one way or another, i.e., in a desirable or negative direction. In this connection, the British internationalizing its Bobby, as Canadians its Mounted Police (RCMP) is considered a national symbol. Thus, the police can play a role in the socialization of the public, and even act as a formal stakeholder that makes up the features of the national character. Such a police action is convenient for mobilizing the support of the citizens to the political system. Second, apart from being able to affect the maintenance of the order of the government, the police can have a big impact and legitimizing the Government by performing its functional responsible public laws and acceptable manners. Conversely, violent police in the public eye implies such a public image of the Government, and the conduct of the police can act as an open call for political extremism of any kind. Third, the police role is expressed as a demonstrative effect on the potential of the nation, its homogeneity, or its unity or disunity, equality or inequality in the society, moral and other social values. Fourth, the police can contribute to economic development and prosperity of the whole society, through the efficient execution of their tasks and preventing material damage and engaging in development activities.

Taking into account the number, diversity and potential effects of various forms of influence of the police policy, certain authors viewed the whole police relations and politics as a continuation of the struggle for influence in the society, as part of the mutual pressure and power games between politics and the society (Leonard, 1980). Similarly, it is emphasized that the policing role in the American society is a political issue and apolitical utopia, as every cop owes their success to the politicians (Ahern, 1972:97). Also, it is specifically indicated that in American terms political machine continues to corrupt policemen and the result of this is that a small group has control over the police (Leonard, 1980:40). However, we should bear in mind that this situation is not a rule and hope that exchanges interference (mutual actions) between police and politics is smaller, at least in countries where corruption and pressure groups have no such power as in the USA. The impact of police policies must effectively be controlled so as not to assume the role of a moderator of the political processes, just as the Government and other parties in the political process must align rigid rules of the game so as not to endanger the base political neutrality of the police.

CONCLUSION

In the longitudinal study of public opinion about police work entitled as "The public face of the police," conducted in February-March 2008 to 2017 by a research team from the Faculty of Security - Skopje, many citizens identified their concerns related to the police in general, although research work was directed to a more uniform composition and its potential to implement the concept of community police work. The recommendations from this study are relevant for the entire police service. The recommendations of the research conclusions correspond with the European Commission recommendations, related to qualitative reform of the police. They are:

1. **To complete the depoliticization of the police** - This must be the first element of a successful reform of the police. Police should not be one of the actors who openly

support one of the political parties, but should be a service to the citizens. While citizens perceive the police as partisan bias will be difficult to achieve civil police consensus about what is and what should be;

2. To complete professionalization of the police - Although citizens experts clearly identify non-professional relationship of the uniformed police, police have to provide that each policeman must fittingly, consciously and responsibly wear the uniform. In this sense it is necessary to perform additional training of the policemen for professional execution of their duties.

3. To sanction selective action of the police - Police must have equal treatment to all citizens. In its actions there must be clear and professional criteria and not a privileged one, which would discriminate against other citizens;

4. It must lift chain interventionism - If the police detain a person, or in any way acts repressive professionally performing their duties, there should be no political influence on its actions by those who are at a higher position in the chain of command.

5. The need to remove all causes of doubt among the citizens that there is cooperation between the police and the crimes - Citizens feel that there is cooperation between senior police structures and crime. If this belief is held, it is impossible to build a relationship of trust between the citizens and the police;

6. Persistent fight against the corruption at all levels - Removing Corruption within the police structure should be an ever-present feature of police work within its organization;

7. Increasing the efficiency of the police - Police first of all has to act, and it must be done effectively in the fight against crime. Citizens will change their attitude towards the police and will have an increased sense of security in situations when they see the police fight crime effectively;

8. To restore citizens confidence toward the police - To this result it is possible to come with remuneration of the previous measures;

9. Establishing cooperation between citizens and police - Cooperation is possible, and the realization of the various forms of cooperation should be run in parallel with the application of other measures. In this respect, a good solution is effective cooperation with NGOs;

10. Establish effective cooperation between the local government and police - This is a very important recommendation, especially for the depoliticization of the police system, because cooperation at the local level is crucial for the provision of the basic services of the police. Also, if there is an impression that the police favor one political party at the local level, there can be no cooperation with the municipalities in which the opposition is in power.

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THE CRIMINALISTICS ASPECTS OF THE TERMS FUNDAMENTALS OF DOUBT AND REASONABLE DOUBT

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Abstract

The main subject of this paper are the two very important phenomena or terms – the fundamentals of doubt and reasonable doubt. Encouraged by the misinterpretation in practice, primarily by some of the journalists and some of the police officers and public prosecutors, we decided to give our contribution through scientific explanation of these criminal and criminal-procedural notions. Namely, since, for many years, our subject of interest has been criminalistic theory and practice, our goal was to contribute constructively to their more accurate interpretation, especially since they have a great practical value in criminal proceeding. We also believe that in this way a certain influence can be made towards the improvement of the scientific thought and practice in our country. On the other hand, few scientific workers pay attention to these terms.

Key words: fundamentals of doubt, reasonable doubt, criminal grounds for suspicion, reasonable suspicion, criminal proceedings, detection and validation.

1. INTRODUCTION

The revealing of the truth about the objective reality is a very complex process, a process which implies constant moving from smaller to partial and full truths. By the help of the truth, humans overcome the subjective character of their representations. Here, the achieved harmonization of the results of the procedure with the criminal-legal event should also be understood as it really happened. The criminalists⁸, from the beginning till the end of the activities must stay calm and impartial with the objective relations towards the people. This implies zero tolerance for the introduction of bias or personal interests and convictions by criminals. They must develop an unwavering sense of truth and righteousness⁹.

⁸ For the purposes of this paper we use the term criminal in a broader sense, as a synonym for all police officers of the judicial police, public prosecutors, judges, lawyers, etc., who work on criminal cases. For the term criminal, see more in Андреевски, М. „Професија криминалист – интегритет и прагматичност“, Куманово, 2015, стр. 13.

⁹ See more at Водинелиќ, В., Криминалистичка тактика – 1, Скопје, 1995, стр. 38.

The objectivity does not benefit from the desire for a fast resolution of the cases and the collection of only those facts and evidence which burden the suspect¹⁰ or the accused¹¹, and deliberately reject or suppress those who go in their favor. Such behaviors are very harmful and dangerous, especially when the criminalist must see them in real value. In other words, they must not be overestimated or underestimated. Unfortunately, there are reverse cases in the practice.

In order to minimize such practice, the objectivity in the actions requires constant perception of one's own actions, with the absence of any sympathy or antipathy towards the perpetrator. It would be even more disastrous if such behavior of the criminal was caused out of political, selfish or similar motives. Therefore, the objective action is of great importance in determining the validity of the information known in terms of whether it can be grounds for suspicion or reasonable doubt.

2. GENERAL THOUGHTS ABOUT CRIMINALISTICS AS A SCIENCE

The main subject of interest of criminalistics is crime, as a phenomenon to which no country is immune to. For its revealing and proving, criminalistics uses methods for finding the perpetrators and bringing them under appropriate sanction.

Criminalistics is closely related to practice. It has the task of mastering the existing methods as well as finding new methods and technical aids to be used in practice in the criminal procedure. At the same time, it studies the practice in order to find its flaws and the difficulties it has as well as to find solutions for their elimination. Between criminalistics as a science and its use in the practice there must be a mutual interdependence.

Criminalistics has three¹² main functions or tasks. The first one is *comprehension* (*gnoseological*), the second one is *constructive* (elaboration of new scientific methods, scientific technical means and their improvement, creating models for the revealing acts of the operational workers and the public prosecutors, as well as the criminalistics expertise), and the third is the *communicative function* (enabling the criminal police officers). In this sense, we talk about theoretical and practical criminology.

Criminalistics, as any other science, for fulfilling the goals of its scientifically-theoretical researches uses appropriate methods which consist the basis of the criminal methodology as a general theoretical frame for criminalistic scientific recognition¹³. They are closely related and conditioned by the subject of the research. The subject of the criminal recognition embraces the criminal events in which framework the criminal acts and their perpetrators should be revealed, clarified and proved.

The judicial police in the process of realization of its basic tasks uses the principles of the criminalistics and different means and methods. For the needs of this paper we would like to emphasize the criminal control and processing.

Criminal control is a system of organized and planned operational tactical measures for prevention of different dangerous (criminal) phenomena, as well as of the reasons and the consequences of those phenomena. It is about the general, and not the concrete

¹⁰ A suspect is a person against whom a preliminary procedure is being conducted.

¹¹ Accused is a person against whom an indictment has been confirmed, an indictment has been submitted, a proposal for application of a security measure has been submitted, a private lawsuit has been filed or a proposal for issuance of a criminal warrant has been submitted.

¹² See more at Водинелиќ, В., Криминалистичка тактика, Скопје, 1995, стр. 19

¹³ Ангелески, М., Криминалистика, Скопје, 1993, стр. 23

indication¹⁴. The content of the criminal control consists of supervision over the concrete criminal objects and areas.

Criminal processing implies an organized and planned system of all operationally-tactical measures, investigative actions and special investigative measures for prevention of crime.

Criminal processing differs from criminal control by the goal and by the methodology. Namely, undertaking investigative actions is characteristic for the criminal processing. On the other hand operational-tactic measures are undertaken in both strategies. A criminal processing can be opened both for known and unknown perpetrators.

3. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL MEANING OF THE BASICS OF DOUBT AND REASONABLE DOUBT

The phase of revealing criminal acts and the perpetrators by the public prosecutor and the members of the judicial police in the previous (pre-investigation) procedure is regulated by the provisions 272-290 from the Law on Criminal Procedure¹⁵. According to Article 276, a necessary condition for initiating activities by the police officers and the public prosecutor in order to take the necessary measures and activities to detect crimes and their perpetrators, is to find out that crime has been committed; it is prosecuted ex officio duty. That knowledge can be of varying degrees of probability or truth. However, the actions of the public prosecutor and the police officers require grounds for suspicion. This suspicion is the legal minimum for their self-initiated action.

The fundamentals of the doubt are defined as an initial form of doubt by the police officers and the public prosecutors, by which the criminal processing starts. It is an organized and planned system of operational-tactical measures, investigative actions and special investigative measures in order to prevent crime aimed at detecting and determining a specific crime, its perpetrator and their responsibility, based on the previously known indications. It is opened and conducted in order to identify and provide material evidence of the crime committed and of the perpetrator. When planning certain measures and activities, the officials should adhere to the following principles: legality, speed and surprise, thoroughness and perseverance, gradualness and methodology, unity in work and the principle of coordination and cooperation. The plans of the criminal processing usually consist of the following elements: an operational team with a manager (composed of representatives of the judicial police); operational-tactical measures and investigative actions to be applied; special investigative measures in accordance with the Law on Criminal Procedure; criminal intelligence as a source of information; international exchange of information, and other sources of information. A proposal for realization of the criminal processing is submitted when evidence of a crime that points to a specific perpetrator or group is provided, when there is a threat that the evidence and the objects of the crime will be destroyed, when there is a threat of escape of the perpetrator or they fulfill the purposes for which it is registered. The proposal for realization of the criminal processing is given by the head of the operational team or the police officer who leads such activity.

Sometimes, in the practice, the existence of the foundations of the doubt in relation to the so called "general suspicion" as to the amount of evidence at the time of its discovery is disputable. It is about a form (degree) of probability based on certain circumstances which

¹⁴ Водинелиќ, В., Криминалистика, Београд, 1984, стр. 54

¹⁵ Сл. Весник на РМ, бр. 150 од 18. 11. 2010 година

indicate the possibility of a crime and a person as a possible perpetrator. This initial suspicion is justified by a low differential reach. This suspicion is also called "sufficient suspicion".

In contrast, the reasonable doubt¹⁶ is called reasonable, well-founded, serious doubt. This is a higher degree of suspicion, which is based on data collection (evidence) and it is appropriate for resolving a criminal event¹⁷. This degree of doubt is also called "quite enough doubt".

Also, the practice raises the question: What is the amount of facts that turns the fundamentals of the doubt into reasonable doubt? It is about a factual issue. Namely, the number of the evidential force of the relevant evidence facts, whether it is in a cognitive-criminalistic, or in a procedural sense, do not tolerate patterns, frames, recipes, dogmas, because every criminal event is a case in itself. The public prosecutors and the police officers when drawing conclusions about the existence of grounds for suspicion must take into account the dialectical complexity of life phenomena. However, whatever form of suspicion is involved, it must be based on reliable and credible information and evidence, and checks should be made in that direction. In this way, the unnecessary harassment and the stigmatization of the citizens, as well as the possible harassment by the officials is avoided.

From the above we can conclude that the fundamentals of the doubt have lower degree of probability for reasonable doubt, which is a higher degree for existence of crime and its perpetrator. The difference between the two forms of doubt is quantitative. The fundamentals of doubt are relevant facts that indicate existence or non-existence of a crime or closer or further relation between the act and a person.

Such fundamentals of doubt in the pre-investigation procedure have orientation-eliminatory character. Primarily, they are based on indicative evidence arranged in initial chain in the previous and in the criminal procedure form "complex evidence". Thereby, the suspicion of the existence of a criminal offense should be distinguished from the suspicion of a certain person as a perpetrator of that offense. From this, it can be concluded that the grounds for suspicion appear as a transitional phase to the grounded suspicion.

In the criminal practice, it is wrong and harmful to equate the fundamentals of the doubt with the indications. Also, once we are in the area of indicative evidence, there is a possibility of misunderstanding the relationship between police officers and procedurals. For procedurals, the term clue is usually narrow, and for police officers it is broader. Therefore, the term grounds for suspicion should not only mean clues, but also auxiliary evidence that indicates a degree of probability that a crime has been committed and who its potential perpetrator is.

The transferring of the fundamentals of doubt to reasonable doubt is dialectical transition of the quantity into new quality. The reasonable doubt is a result of the use of two methods. Those methods are the method of elimination and the method of accumulation of the available initial evidence. The method of elimination solves the criminal-tactical issues: what has happened (is there a criminal act or no); what marks the perpetrator and if the suspect is the perpetrator of the criminal act. However, when carrying out the elimination

¹⁶ An investigation procedure is initiated against a person when there is a reasonable suspicion that they have committed crime for which they are prosecuted ex officio or upon a proposal. The investigation procedure is conducted by the competent public prosecutor, with the judicial police at his disposal.

¹⁷ In the criminal practice, it often happens that certain collected information (reports, on-site items, etc.) are false, i.e., do not originate from the crime. This means that obvious things are not always an accurate indication.

procedure, one should be very careful and reasonable, for two reasons. The first is: more people can share roles as accomplices, so each of them will be treated on some of the grounds for suspicion. The other one is: an initial fact can have different reasons (to cover another criminal act or to cover a third person) and different explanations or versions. For finding out the truth it is necessary to check all the versions,¹⁸ which is a method of elimination. If the initial facts do not refer to some of the people, they will be eliminated from the further procedure. Those people who stay after the elimination will be reasonably suspicious. For example, when establishing forged or fictitious documentation, it is necessary to establish the following facts: Do business books exist and how are they kept? Are the business changes recorded chronologically? Is the posting done neatly, based on the posting orders? Is the order of the bookkeeping document numbers uninterrupted, and if so, to determine the cause? Is the documentation accompanied by the accounting documentation? Are the calculation operations performed correctly? Are the amounts for the quantity and the value in the accounting documents the same as the booked amounts in the business books? As it can be seen from the example, there is theoretically a wide range of possibilities that should always be considered. Therefore, by gradually establishing the facts one by one, by their elimination or confirmation, the circle of versions on the question will be narrowed: What happened here? That circle will become smaller and smaller, and the reason for the work became clearer and closer, until in the end there is only one version left as the truth about the event.

With the reasonable doubt¹⁹ the investigative procedure starts, and by the investigation a new step begins in the revealing and establishing the truth. The principle of establishing the truth must be present, starting from the first fundamentals of doubt that a certain person is a possible perpetrator of a criminal act, all until the termination of the criminal procedure.

During the investigative procedure, the public prosecutor can undertake the following investigative actions: search, temporary security and seizure of objects or property, examination of the suspect, examination of witnesses, determination of expertise, inspection and reconstruction, and special investigative measures. With such tools in the

¹⁸ In a criminal sense, the version presupposes an event that happened in the past and the way it happened. The version starts from certain known or assumed facts, but, of course, all the elements are missing to determine that the event certainly happened. Also, the criminal literature claims that versions are one of the strategic issues and the core of criminal tactics in the investigation of crimes. For more see this in Цуклески, Г., Планирање и проверување на криминалистичките верзии кај економските деликти, Годишник на Факултетот за безбедност, 2010, Скопје.

¹⁹ This suspicion is also related to detention. Namely, the grounds for determining detention are divided into substantive and procedural. The material legal basis is unique and consists in the existence of a well-founded suspicion that a certain person has committed a criminal offense. Detention is the most difficult measure for ensuring the presence of the accused in the criminal procedure, mainly for two reasons: first, it restricts one of the basic human rights - the right to free movement and second, it is usually determined in the previous procedure, i.e., before the final completion of the procedure. This means that it is in direct conflict with the well-known democratic principle related to the presumption of innocence. But, despite that (unfortunately) all modern legislations recognize detention, and they call it in different ways: detention, pre-trial detention, preventive imprisonment, preventive deprivation of liberty, etc. For more see this in Стојанов, И., „Притворот во Македонскиот и во Хрватскиот Закон за кривичната (казнената) постапка,“ - Зборник на Правниот факултет „Јустинијан Први,“ - Скопје (во чест на проф. д-р Панта Марина), 2007, стр. 258

investigation procedure, evidence and data are necessary for the public prosecutor to be able to decide whether to file an indictment or to drop the criminal prosecution.

4. CONCLUSION

Every job of the criminalists starts with a doubt. This should not imply doubt according to obvious things. The doubts should bring the good criminalist into the revealing of the truth hidden behind the apparent things. In practice, this means the successful detection of serious crimes, which try to cover up the perpetrators by imposing evidence or by admitting minor crimes. That is why the good criminal should be suspicious and fully apply all the foreseen actions according to the criminalistic methods.

The doubt, the clues and the methodology are intertwined. The indications arise from the doubts, and there is no a criminal act for which indications did not exist from the beginning. The indications should be sought and found, and that is not possible if doubt does not exist.

In this regard, the facts of the crimes that have been collected, verified and linked, create convincing and true evidence. But, in order to find the real facts, it is necessary to investigate all the grounds for suspicion. This approach enables the realization of procedural justice and protection of the position of the suspect in the phase of detection of the criminal offense and its perpetrator. Unfortunately, in practice, there have been several cases where the grounds for suspicion have not grown into reasonable suspicion (where procedural evidence has not been objectively established), and yet an indictment has been filed against a particular person. The situation would be much simpler if the legislator would define these terms and thus eliminate subjectivism among those who are in charge of appreciating their existence. However, this is not so easy and simple, given the fact that suspicion is an epistemological category. Nevertheless, the different degrees of suspicion must be precisely and deeply defined. The need for their definition is so great that such degrees of suspicion are related to other procedural situations, except for initiating the previous (pre-investigation and investigative procedure) and criminal proceedings and for acquiring the status of a suspect, i.e., accused. When and how the legislature will do this, it remains to be seen.

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COLLECTIVE SECURITY FROM THE ASPECT OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION

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Abstract

Man has been fighting for his survival and his security from the very beginning, so we can say that security as a concept is as old as the mankind.

As society developed, so did security - from the level of the individual to the level of the community, society, state, i.e., collective security. The most important issue is to create and preserve security so the state as a system and society itself can survive and develop, as well as the whole world. In order to preserve and maintain security at the global level, the exchange of data at the international level is very important.

Significant progress has been recorded in the field of exchanging the information between intelligence services at the international level, from its beginning in the 19th century to the 20th century. Namely, during the 19th century cooperation in the intelligence and security services was at a basic level and vague, and in the 20th century, due to the growing mistrust between different groups of religious terrorism, information in the intelligence and security sector was mostly collected "from the armchair". The reason for such collecting of information was primarily a broad aspect of international privacy rules as well as source protection conventions that were firmly established and as such, unchangeable.

However, various developments and progress in cooperation at the international level have enabled better cooperation in data exchange. The agreement between the EU and the US now allows access to personal data at a significantly broad level, so, although it potentially represents an area for various abuses and problems, it is justified especially in the fight against terrorism. In addition, the event of 11th September 2001 also conditioned the mitigation of the position on the protection of intelligence sources, where a quick exchange of clear and unchanged data is necessary. All this has created the preconditions for the current cooperation in the data exchange between intelligence services to be one of the most important trends in the current crisis communication.

Keywords: Intelligence services, intelligence work, intelligence, international cooperation, collective security

INTRODUCTION

Undoubtedly, when it comes to intelligence services and the exchange of information among them, two major events at the global level have led to a turnaround in the field of international cooperation.

The first is the event of 11th September 2001, and the second is the bombing of Madrid on 11th March 2004.

Analysing the bomb attack in Madrid, it was determined that the suspects were arrested in 2001 in France and Spain, as well as that they were known to Moroccan and Casablanca police for terrorist attacks, and the German and Norwegian police had some information about them as well. Such catastrophes could have been avoided if there had been a better cooperation at international level in intelligence information sharing.

Founding the position of the European Security Coordinator at the European Parliament enabled the overcoming of narrow national and bureaucratic interests, and much greater openness in the exchange of information at the international level. In addition, cooperation has been intensified both in Europe and between the USA and Europe through EUROPOL.

1. Modern cooperation of intelligence services at the international level

In contemporary conditions, international organised crime is becoming more and more widespread, as well as international organisations dealing with terrorism, money laundering, etc. With the increasing progress of electronic communications and technologies, it is practically impossible for a country to fight these social problems without international cooperation in the field of intelligence work due to lack of knowledge of the terrain, lack of resources or equipment, lack of money, and so on. Therefore, cooperation with foreign intelligence services is crucial and necessary.

Despite all these necessities and with certain examples of successful cooperation in the field of intelligence, there is still a presence of supremacy of certain great powers in the field of intelligence, as well as competition in intelligence cooperation led by national and similar interests.

A good example of long-term cooperation at the global (world) level in the field of intelligence by surveillance is **ECHELON**, followed by the "**Cursed Pact**" joined by the US and Great Britain in 1947 by signing the UKUSA²⁰ Agreement and joined later by Canada, New Zealand and Australia. There are also good examples of security and intelligence cooperation at European level, such as the **Berne Group**, which later created another one - **CTG - the Anti-Terrorist Group**, joined by the United States and primarily fighting against the Islamic terrorism. The CTG group does not accept other members, which is opposed by the great powers such as Great Britain and France, and this is actually an example of the supremacy of certain countries and closeness in their operations²¹.

ENFOLOP is a European electronic intelligence network that connects all police services of the European Union and monitors all types of electronic communications. The United Kingdom later joined the ENFOLOP, even against initial opposition, and now this organization is very similar to ECHELON, when it comes to cybercrime.

²⁰ The UKUSA Agreement is also known as the "Five Eyes".

²¹ The United Kingdom, as a major power in the field of intelligence, stated that "there is no way they would share their intelligence with other EU members" (Pavličević; 2012)

Countries that have limited capabilities and resources in the field of security and intelligence sector are hereby certainly endangered, and they certainly strive and advocate the formation of some kind of a European FBI.

Despite all the aforementioned, it is indisputable that modern intelligence cooperation at the international level, regardless of power and differences, must be one of the most important resources for preserving global security.

1.1. The concept and conditions of intelligence cooperation

In practice, there is a difference between the exchange of intelligence data and intelligence cooperation, as cooperation arose later than intelligence data exchange. According to the famous British intelligence officer Michael Herman, it is a logical consequence of increased computerisation, communication, redistribution of political power and complex international environment (Herman, 2003)²². In addition to the above, there is also the term of intelligence transfer.

There is no intelligence cooperation without the exchange of intelligence data. The exchange of intelligence data is a way of gathering intelligence information and is applied both in peacetime (between diplomats, etc.) and in wartime between allied countries. The exchange of intelligence data implies the transfer of information from one intelligence service-country to another country or another intelligence service. The exchange of intelligence data, in addition to the provision of various confidential information in real time, includes assessment of situations and opportunities in general, based on available public and classified information.

Therefore, intelligence cooperation is a constant process of harmonisation and cooperation in the mutual interests of two or more countries in order to achieve common interests and mutual benefit in security²³.

Cooperation in the sense of intelligence is realised through mutual agreements and contracts of two or more countries and agreements at the state level, or at the level of intelligence services of individual countries with the approval at the state level.

Conditions for the intelligence cooperation development can be numerous and different in nature, whereas the most important are security, political and socio-economic conditions. As people and their activities are the main subject of interest of intelligence services, the socio-economic condition for the development of intelligence cooperation is the most important. These conditions arise as a consequence of the increasing globalisation of society, migration of the population to other countries, a sharp increase in the number of population, urbanisation, etc. Increasing the control and public surveillance of the population is in favour of international cooperation at the intelligence level.

Politics has no less influence than other elements on the development of intelligence cooperation; bearing in mind that intelligence work in terms of creating policies and procedures as well as decision-making is also part of politics and public functions in a certain country. This influence is further increased by the fact that there is a growing emphasis on the association and unity of different states and thus on the financing of operations of intelligence services, which depends on political decision-makers.

²² Michael Herman is the author of the book "Intelligence Power in Peace and War"

²³ Björn Fägersten defines intelligence cooperation as "explicit coordination between entities that carry out intelligence activities in order to achieve common goals" (Fägersten 2008)

Finally, no less important is the security condition, which depends on security threats to one country, as well as a change in the focus of security interests and hence the association of security agencies and their privatisation.

The United States, as the dominant pillar of intelligence cooperation and the connection of other entities with itself, also highly influences the work of the intelligence sector and the international cooperation.

In addition to all the above, in modern times, the great influence on the cooperation of intelligence services is influenced by the growing IT (in)security and the huge amount of available data and information, as well as their analysis and authenticity.

2. Motives for establishing intelligence cooperation and intelligence cooperation participants

The basis or motive for initiating, establishing and maintaining intelligence cooperation is the desire for information and new knowledge in order to obtain the basic goal - preserving security and safety of a country, especially when it comes to the goals of large and powerful countries- preserving political, economic and, above all, security advantages.

The motives for establishing intelligence cooperation can be intelligence itself, or economic and political motives.

Intelligence motives come from the aspirations of one intelligence service to increase its intelligence capacities by cooperating with foreign intelligence services and therefore rationalize its resources in emphasizing the intelligences data gathering.

Additionally, the motive for establishing the intelligence cooperation may be in order to reduce/ rationalise costs in, for instance, expensive intelligence ventures that can be provided by other, more developed, intelligence services. When exchanging the intelligence data, it is extremely important that there is trust among the cooperating parties, since it is not uncommon to deny a certain unverified or untrue information in order to achieve some political or strategic goal of a more developed country.

Political motives can mainly be the initiators of the development of cooperation of certain intelligence services in order to achieve defined political goals or to promote military cooperation, which ensures a high position on the international and/or military field. Nevertheless, political motives do not have, and as a rule, are not a guarantee of the success of the cooperation of intelligence services and the results of this cooperation (the Cold War example).

Participants in intelligence cooperation can be divided into primary and secondary.

The primary entity (participant) in intelligence cooperation is an official entity such as the national intelligence service. However, the influence and work of secondary entities, i.e. participants in intelligence cooperation is predominant in the recent years.

Secondary participants are various intelligence agencies within international organisations and institutions, intelligence associations and, last but not least, the most influential private intelligence sector which is accumulated in various economic and social associations such as trans-national private companies.

In his paper “Industrial Espionage and the Protection of Business Secrets”, Simović lists the example of the ITT company, which surpasses even the American CIA in terms of its results in the intelligence work (Simović; 2012).

Thus, today the degree of intelligence knowledge and form as well as the degree of local competence and knowledge and the very competence and qualifications of the participants in the process of intelligence cooperation are increasingly questionable.

3. How can intelligence cooperation be organised

International intelligence cooperation can be organized at the level of two countries as bilateral, which is also the most common form of organisation, or at the level of several countries, as multilateral.

Usually, national agencies are the bearers of foreign intelligence cooperation and these relations are established temporary, in order to solve a certain current problem for a certain period of time or permanently, in order to solve a number of different problems and situations²⁴, usually through various formal agreements such as memorandum of cooperation or agreement on the exchange of confidential information and joint operational and intelligence work.

The success of organising at the bilateral level has been observed for the sake of solving one-time operational intelligence tasks, since this kind of organising intelligence cooperation generates the best result when solving a particular problem at minimal risk. A typical example of good organisation of international cooperation in intelligence cooperation is the example of Great Britain, which have cooperation with over 120 intelligence and security agencies around the world.

Multilateral arrangements accompanying formalism put the accent more on the very security and manner of transmission than on the information itself, so it can be concluded that it therefore has a limiting effect on the quality and results of the intelligence cooperation itself, as noted by many theorists who monitor this area²⁵. Therefore, multilateral cooperation is carried out within various international organizations or at the level of a group of countries or regions. Examples of such forms of cooperation are the EU, NATO, MEC, SEEMIC, etc. As a large number of participants in such forms of cooperation carry a higher risk of "leakage" of important information, these types of cooperation usually address issues of general importance within which the dissemination of information cannot lead to a greater risk to the national security of members of such organisations.

The best way of organising the intelligence cooperation is organization on equal basis, but the very fact that certain countries are far richer or more advanced in technological terms means that such countries are usually high on the scale of the hierarchy itself in intelligence operations, and therefore in cooperation with other intelligence agencies, which can best be seen in the example of the United States. The United States allocates enormous amounts for intelligence operations and development of new advanced technology and methods, so only a small number of equally developed countries in the world can stand as their equal (Hippner; 2009).

4. Basic principles and goals of intelligence cooperation

The interests of participants in intelligence cooperation also determine its goals. These interests are mutual and common and relate mainly to political, economic and intelligence needs.

The goals of intelligence cooperation, in general, can be strategic, tactical, and operational. Guided by the goals of the highest state level and the need in national-security terms, the strategic goals of international intelligence cooperation are determined by the political state leadership. It is in accordance with the defined strategy of its policy and

²⁴ Coordination of international intelligence at the national level is performed by the Agency as the main bearer of foreign intelligence and operational work (Herman; 2003)

²⁵ "The way the information circulate within national systems is a limiting factor in intelligence cooperation", said Eric Richard, Professor of International Security at the University of Warwick.

determines in which countries in terms of intelligence and in what way cooperation is established and maintained (Lazović; 2013).

In accordance with the defined, previously stated strategic goals, the management of the intelligence service of a country then determines the operational goals of the intelligence cooperation, explains and defines them in more detail. With defined operational objectives, the level and manner are selected, as well as the participants in the intelligence work of cooperation with another state.

The operational objectives defined by the management of an intelligence service are further delegated to the level of the body/unit participating in the intelligence cooperation; in this way, the tactical objectives of the intelligence cooperation are defined.

Regardless of the goal of intelligence cooperation, it is extremely important that in defining and attaining the goals, all participants in intelligence cooperation adhere to the basic principles that guarantee the good flow and realisation of mutually established goals. When defining strategic goals, the leadership of a country must have a clearly defined direction/focus of the set goal. An extremely important principle is competence, i.e., that a state during the establishment of intelligence cooperation knows how to cooperate with a state that has professional and other expert knowledge and opportunities to achieve the goals of intelligence cooperation. Another important principle is initiative - one side must initiate cooperation in intelligence work. In addition to the above, there are also principles such as cost-effectiveness, efficiency, selectivity, gradualness and reciprocity (Lazović; 2013).

Hence, these principles, if followed, imply obtaining valuable, timely, qualitative, and quantitatively justified information, from which all parties participating in intelligence cooperation have benefits.

5. Results and consequences of intelligence cooperation

For valid effects of intelligence cooperation between states, cooperation at the state-national level is crucial; cooperation that improves relations between the two countries will undoubtedly lead to good results of their intelligence cooperation if proper mechanisms and infrastructure in intelligence exchange are established.

Good results of intelligence cooperation are not only related to the effects such as the exchange of timely information that is important for solving certain security problems of a country, but primarily in the knowledge and experience as well as the progress of individuals in intelligence works at the level of personal and professional satisfaction (Lander; 2004)²⁶.

As there are examples of exceptional cooperation not only at the state level, but also in the field of intelligence cooperation where significant results have been achieved, often there are examples where intelligence cooperation has led to some negative results, due to violations of certain human rights and international rules, or there has been a violation of relations at the state level between countries that have cooperated in the field of intelligence. Therefore, intelligence cooperation must be set on sound foundations and principles that will regulate only the establishment and course of intelligence cooperation in such a way that it does not threaten security or national interests, with careful monitoring of its course and impact on foreign relations with foreign countries.

²⁶ In his paper, Lander emphasizes that the key value of intelligence cooperation is the creation of mutual trust and personal friendship.

6. Collective security

Each state has the preservation of its independence as a priority. Although the XXI century has brought numerous economic technological achievements and the development of sociological security, there are still threats on a global scale or *de facto* there are countries whose security is constantly violated. This is contributed by various conflicts and dominance in the geo-political sense of strong sovereign states in relation to those that are non-sovereign or depend on larger states or their alliances. In addition, there is terrorism as a global security threat to many countries. Therefore, all countries seek to gain some leverage in terms of protecting their security with proper and adequate intelligence knowledge, primarily about countries that pose threats or have already declared themselves their aggressors. Also, cooperation among certain countries is extremely important in order to best fight common enemies in a security sense (this primarily refers to fight against terrorism).

Collective security implies association of several factors/countries in order to adequately preserve peace and mutual efforts to preserve territorial integrity and independence. Collective security is not directed against any enemy/state, but rather presents the construction of mechanisms, and through intelligence cooperation, for the sake of preserving the principles of peace, independence and integrity of all countries on a global scale. All countries must side with those at risk and jointly ensure its security.

Although this kind of action is idealistic in modern conditions where great powers want to gain an advantage in their hegemonic interests, it is possible to ensure collective security if the following conditions are fulfilled: more developed member states should actively participate in the protection of smaller member states and would not exercise their right to veto/ban certain decisions and would also be prepared to impose sanctions on the country of the aggressor or country that violates collective security in economic and other terms. The most important thing as a precondition for the realisation of collective security is trust and the aspiration that the principle of collective security acts to the satisfaction of all member states.

Conclusion

Everything aforesaid indicates only one thing - Security is facing great challenges! Given the growing globalisation and technological progress (and even economic) and especially the politicisation of intelligence operations, it can be concluded that the challenges the security is facing are becoming more complex and greater. Some countries are so geopolitically and in economic and technological terms so advanced that it is practically unthinkable for other, less developed countries to access their technologies and information, therefore they function in a closed system.

However, the hope for a better intelligence cooperation is given by the fact that at the global, international level, despite the still unequal balance of power, and in relation to modern security threats and joint international activities to combat them, all participants must exchange relevant information in order to achieve better effects of collective security. At the same time, if the goals are clearly defined and if they are achieved with principles which are effective and reliable, intelligence cooperation at the global level will contribute to the joint fight against increasingly pronounced global threats.

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SOME INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS RELEVANT FOR ORGANIZED ECONOMIC CRIME

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1. ORGANIZED ECONOMIC CRIME

1.1 Concept and theories

In order to define organized economic crime, the notion of economic crime should first be defined as the basis for the development of organized crime. In the international criminological and criminal-legal theory there is no unity regarding the definition of this term, for the simple reason that its definition is always conditioned by the time period and the different constellation of the production (socio-economic) relations.

Thus, in the period before the World War II, Sutherland in his work "White-collar Criminal" defines economic crime as "a dark and undisclosed crime which causes enormous material damage and is committed by the upper classes, officials and business people."²⁷ Konstantinovic and Vulovic call it economic crime and it includes "all criminal behaviors that directly or indirectly attack the economy, economic relations, processes and activities."²⁸

In Yugoslav theory and legislation, economic crime in different periods is defined as a violation of business regulations²⁹, violation of the regulations for administrative management and violation of the goods that were in the then dominant state property.

Today, in the context of capitalist socio-economic relations and the global market economy, economic crime is defined as violation of the rules of criminal management by "achieving enormously high profits, which are further reinvested into the legal economy, thus aiding future criminal activities."³⁰

In our theoretical circles and according to long-term research, economic crime is considered as a way of carrying out criminal attacks, which are directed against the market system and socio-economic relations as a whole, committed within the economic and

²⁷ E. Sutherland, "White-Collar criminal", New York, 1949, page 169

²⁸ Константиновиќ-Вуловиќ, Криминологија, Ниш 2003, стр. 155

²⁹ (If at all, at that time) we can talk about business in conditions of centralism and state socialism.

³⁰ Груевска-Дракулевски, А., "Активности на ЕУ во борбата против организираниот криминал: Дали ЕУ успешно "се организира против организираниот криминал", ", Зборник на Правниот факултет "Јустинијан Први" во Скопје во чест на проф. Д-р Никола Матовски, Скопје 2011, стр.389

financial business of all types of enterprises (companies)³¹. The main constitutional weakness of this definition is its restrictive character. Namely, economic crime is a far more extensive category that covers criminal activities in the public sector, and not only in the private sector. Prof. Kambovski on the other hand considers economic crime as "various acts of violation of the law in the performance of market activities by individuals and legal entities, which cause harmful consequences for the system of economic relations or other market entities."³² Sulejmanov defines it as various embezzlements in foreign trade and banking activities, violation of business regulations, foreign exchange and credit and monetary system of the country, financial fraud, counterfeiting money and circumventing the regulations of the tax system.

Common to all definitions is that economic crime violates the legal (written) regulations and unwritten (business customs) behaviors that regulate the foundations of the economic system, by individuals and legal entities, in order to achieve enormous profits in a very short time period, causing irreparable material and non-material damage.

On the other hand, although there is inequality in theory and practice in terms of defining organized crime, due to its multidimensionality and transcendentalism as a term, it still seems that the adoption of the 2000 Convention on Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo is a big step forward in defining this term. According to the Convention, organized crime is considered the commission of serious crimes by an organized structured criminal group composed of three or more persons in order to achieve financial or other material gain, for which a prison sentence of at least 4 (four) years is prescribed.³³

Hence, **organized economic crime** is the commission of criminal offenses that endanger the foundations of economic management, for which a prison sentence of at least 4 (four) or more years is provided, committed by three or more persons, natural persons or legal entities, in order to achieve direct or indirect illegal property gain, and thus to cause material and non-material damages of huge scale.

2. SOME INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS RELEVANT FOR ORGANIZED ECONOMIC CRIME

2.1 Recommendation R (81) 12 of the Committee of Ministers of 1981

The rise of economic crime in the last two decades of the last century and the beginning of this century has made international organizations seriously reconsider their views and commitments regarding this phenomenon. Thus, the Council of Europe, through its body - the Council of Ministers, having in mind the great damage caused by economic crime to the people, the losses and damages suffered by the whole society as a whole, then the blows experienced by the national, and thus the international economy and added to all this the loss of confidence in the financial and banking system, on 25 June 1981 adopted Recommendation R (81) 12.³⁴

The introductory part of the recommendation calls on the member states of the Council of Europe to review their legislation and make it flexible enough to keep pace with the economic and technological progress. This refers to the introduction of incriminations

³¹ Ангелески, М., "Криминолошко и криминалистичко прогнозирање на економскиот криминалитет", Годишник на Факултетот за безбедност, Скопје 1996

³² Камбовски, В., "Организиран криминал", "2-ри Август С-Штип", Скопје 2005, стр. 283

³³ Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations, 2000 - Palermo

³⁴ Recommendation No. R(81)12, Council of Europe-Council of Europe, June 1981

such as "intrusions into other people's computer systems" and all other criminal acts of hacking in the national criminal legislation, for which it can be freely concluded that in this part our criminal code fully satisfies.

States are then called upon to:

- set legal regulations to determine the minimum amounts of money required for the establishment of companies;
- establish special registers for keeping records of all business operations of companies;
- form special state bodies, such as a special ombudsman who will take care only of the protection of business entities.

Furthermore, it is recommended that law enforcement agencies and the prosecution attend regular and continuous training for specialization in economic crime, as well as within the bodies to divide the work tasks and direct individual prosecutors and police inspectors only to the issue of this type of crime. The criminal justice system should also be adapted and guaranteed to the victims of these crimes to participate in the criminal proceedings and to assert their property claims.

In the third part of the recommendation, it is emphasized that the systems of sanctions should be reformed by imposing fines and professional bans primarily on these crimes. Fines should be paid directly by the person who committed the crime, and not by a third party – i.e., by the person in whose favor the crime was most often committed.³⁵

When it comes to this recommendation, it can be freely concluded that our criminal and business legislation largely meets all guidelines. The only objections are that no special "business ombudsman" or other independent state body has been established to deal with issues related to economic crime, as well as the insufficient will of the scientific-research level to study this crime and a more comprehensive statistical analysis of the movements of the same.

The main weakness of the recommendation is precisely its legal nature – i.e., the non-binding legal effect according to the national legislations.

2.2 Convention on Laundering, Detection, Freezing and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (Strasbourg Convention) - 1990

The adoption of this convention wanted to make it clear to criminal groups that a new era in the fight against crime has begun. As a follow-up to the Vienna Convention, which was adopted in 1988 and as a spiritual forerunner and initiator of the later Palermo Convention 2000, the Strasbourg Convention clearly, precisely and concisely outlines the key areas that need to be reformed in the legislatures of the signatory countries.

The first part of the convention explains the terms:

- * under the "**proceeds**" it is implied any economic advantage from criminal acts, which can include any property
- * "**Property**" is any kind of tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, as well as legal documents or instruments of ownership or interests of such property
- * under the "**weapon**" it is implied any device designed to carry out the crime in whole or in part

³⁵ Recommendation No. R(81)12, Council of Europe-Council of Europe, part III-article 3, June 1981

* **"Confiscation"** means punishment or measure imposed by a court in the course of a criminal proceeding.³⁶

The second part lists the measures that states should undertake at the national level, such as measures that will enable the confiscation of property, then measures that will bring to appropriate investigations into suspicious properties, development of special techniques and methods of investigation, as well as the introduction of effective legal remedies that suspects can refer to in order to avoid violation of their rights. The definition of money laundering contains several elements such as conversion or transfer of property that the perpetrator knows as a criminal proceeding, in order to disguise its illegal origin or assist a person involved in the commission of a previous crime to avoid legal consequences; disguising and concealing the nature, source, location, disposal, movement, rights or ownership of a property, if such property is known to constitute a criminal proceeding. Money laundering also includes cases when someone puts money or other property into circulation that they do not know about, but could and should have known that they were obtained through crime.

The last, third part covers provisions related to international cooperation, which sets out the provisions for closer cooperation in the field of investigation, previous measures, confiscation, refusal and postponement of cooperation, reporting and protection of third party rights and other rules.

2.3 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of Palermo (2000)

This convention has a multidimensional significance, starting from its legal significance, i.e., the introduction of the so-called legal definitions in it, by giving a more or less precise framework of what constitutes organized crime, up to the victimological significance of this convention.

As **organized crime**, is considered any crime committed by an organized criminal group that entails a prison sentence of at least 4 years, for the sake of obtaining, directly or indirectly unlawful material benefit. The legal definitions which for the first time in the most comprehensive way express the essence of organized crime are the following:

- ✓ **"Organized criminal group"** is a structured group of three or more persons that exists for a certain period and acts in order to commit one or more serious criminal acts with the intention to achieve direct and indirect financial or other material benefit,
- ✓ **"Serious crime"** means the commission of a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment of at least 4 years or more;
- ✓ **"Transnational criminal offense"** is committed in more than one country, it is prepared in one country and committed in another country, or it is committed in one country but the consequences are felt in another and
- ✓ **"Structured group"** is a group that is not accidentally formed for the immediate commission of a crime and which does not have to have formally

³⁶ Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, Council of Europe, Article 1, 1990 - Strasbourg

defined roles for its members, continuity in its membership or developed structure.³⁷

This has helped national legislation by allowing such definitions to be taken as ready-made and implemented in legislation. Furthermore, the provisions on money laundering, measures against money laundering, liability of legal entities, confiscation and seizure, as well as the disposal of property are further specified.

The victimological significance of this Convention is recognized in Article 25³⁸, *which obliges each Member State to provide compulsory assistance and protection to victims of crime (primary victimization), and in particular in the event of threats of retaliation (secondary victimization)*. Also, adequate compensation and compensation for victims and procedural rights during the whole procedure is guaranteed.

2.4 FATF guidelines

The FATF, or Financial Action Task Force, is an intergovernmental body or working group dealing with the development of standards and policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing; it is composed of 34 member states and 2 regional organizations. What needs to be emphasized is that the Republic of North Macedonia is not a member of this working group and in the future serious efforts should be made in this direction.

In 2003, a set of 40 recommendations was made, which is of particular importance for the countries of Central and Southeast Europe, and especially for our country. This is primarily due to two reasons: the **first** reason is the transition period in all former socialist countries where there was an unprecedented increase in crime and realization of huge criminal proceeds that are subject to "laundering" in the economies of the countries and the **second** reason is that the prevention of money laundering enables stability of the economic system and conditions for its further development. The essence of each of the forty recommendations, separately are the following:

- Recommendation 1 - States should prosecute the crime of money laundering in the widest range of predicative crimes;
- Recommendation 2 - ensure the standards of criminal liability provided for in international conventions;
- Recommendation 3 - use temporary measures for confiscation of property;
- Recommendation 4 - ensure that data confidentiality laws in financial institutions do not impede the application of these recommendations;
- Recommendation 5 - financial institutions should not open anonymous accounts;
- Recommendation 6 - states should undertake measures against politically exposed persons regarding the origin of their property;
- Recommendation 7 - undertake measures for cross-border bank correspondence;
- Recommendation 8 - financial institutions should establish policies and procedures regarding the relations with business entities;

³⁷ Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations, 2000 - Palermo

³⁸ Same

- Recommendation 9 - information should be collected from third parties-guarantors, persons who provide guarantees;
- Recommendation 10 - data transparency and availability;
- Recommendation 11 - paying attention to "illogical" transactions;
- Recommendation 12 - storing clients' files from non-financial activities;
- Recommendation 13 - report suspicious transactions;
- Recommendation 14 - employees of financial institutions should be protected by law from liability when providing confidential information;
- Recommendation 15 - states should develop programs to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing;
- Recommendation 16 - obligation of many entities (lawyers, notaries, trusts, companies) to report suspicious transactions;
- Recommendation 17 - states should prescribe appropriate, effective and intimidating punishments;
- Recommendation 18 - states should not establish business relations with "shell" companies;
- Recommendation 19 - determining the amount above which any monetary amount will be considered a suspicious transaction;
- Recommendation 20 - develop modern and reliable money management techniques;
- Recommendation 21 - strengthen financial oversight of transactions with countries that do not sufficiently comply with these recommendations;
- Recommendation 22 - all modern principles that recommend these recommendations should be used in business relations with countries that do not apply the FATF recommendations at all;
- Recommendation 23 - adequate regulation and supervision over financial institutions;
- Recommendation 24 - casinos in particular should be subject to enhanced supervision;
- Recommendation 25 - competent authorities should develop guidelines and provide feedback to financial institutions;
- Recommendation 26 - establishment of Financial Intelligence Units-FIU;
- Recommendation 27 - establishment of specialized property investigation teams;
- Recommendation 28 - the competent authorities should provide documents and information useful for property investigations;
- Recommendation 29 - increase the competencies of supervisors over financial institutions;
- Recommendation 30 - states should provide adequate financial, human and technical resources, as well as a high degree of integrity of employees in financial institutions;
- Recommendation 31 - coordination between FIU, financial institutions and all state bodies;
- Recommendation 32 - prepare adequate statistics on money laundering, property confiscation and terrorist financing;
- Recommendation 33 - undertake measures to prevent abuse of legal entities by money launderers;

- Recommendation 34 - undertake measures to prevent the illegal use of legal instruments by money launderers;
- Recommendation 35 - full implementation of the Vienna, Palermo Convention and Strasbourg Convention;
- Recommendation 36 - develop a legal framework for international cooperation between countries in this area;
- Recommendation 37- approximation of Legislations Despite the Absence of the Principle of Double Incrimination;
- Recommendation 38 - establish a special body to provide information on international money laundering investigations;
- Recommendation 39 - states should consider the crime of money laundering as an offense for which extradition is possible;
- Recommendation 40 - clear legal framework for fast and constructive direct exchange of information.³⁹

The essence of these recommendations implies the establishment of a consistent system and a system of mutual cooperation both nationally and internationally. Furthermore, specialization of the entities dealing with detection and prevention of economic crime is required, as well as approximation of the legislation regarding the definitions of criminal acts. For these recommendations, the lack of sufficient authority to implement them is considered a basic weakness (in terms of an international body that will oversee implementation), as well as the absence of provisions that would sanction their non-implementation.

During 2020⁴⁰, another new set of recommendations was adopted, supplementing the basic forty, aimed at improving national legislation. Thus, in section D - Preventive measures, the general recommendation is that national legislation and regulations in the field of financial operations should in no way impede in any way the implementation of the FATF guidelines. Furthermore, the emphasis is on preventing suspicious transactions between financial institutions, especially in providing private or state assistance to foreign entities (investments). The main recommendation for OECD member countries to implement it is to train appropriate staff with high moral qualities that will make detailed due-diligence analyses when deciding on financial assistance for legal entities.

3. CONCLUSION

Our country, as a member of the United Nations, participates in a number of anti-corruption actions, groups and bodies, the OECD, and of course as a candidate for membership in the European Union, can be said to have satisfactorily implemented the obligations of most international instruments.

The corresponding amendments to the criminal legislation are also indisputable - here we imply first the Criminal Code, then the Law on Criminal Procedure, the Law on Money Laundering and Other Proceeds from Crime, the Laws in the Field of Justice and Home Affairs.

But, perhaps what is still a problem is the factual consistent application of the regulations in practice. At times, the small clumsiness of the institutions and their proper

³⁹ FATF Recommendationts – OECD, June 2020

⁴⁰ FATF Recommendationts – OECD, October 2020

(dis)coordination leaves doubt in the public that we are dealing with crime in an ineffective and inefficient way.

As our remark, especially in relation to international documents that have legal status - decisions, recommendations and opinions, is precisely their legal nature. Recommendations and opinions belong to the so-called soft law and have a non-obligatory character. If they are in the form of conventions or bilateral or multilateral agreements, then their status will be mandatory, and thus their application as well.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE “NEW NORMAL” AND POTENTIAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS

Aleksandar Peshev⁴¹

1. INTRODUCTION

The full effects of the global crisis caused by the rapid spread of SARS COVID-19 will likely be comprehensively analyzed well after the pandemic comes to an end, when its effects over the psycho-social processes may become evident. From a standpoint within the duration of this event, there are still some concerns that are outlined if latest research and theoretical concepts are scientifically considered. These range from the risk of forming “stable instability” on a personal psychological level, to a widespread perception of anomie and anti-social behavior.

2. THE RISK OF FORMING “STABLE INSTABILITY”

The most frequently used terminology for describing the situation concerning the spread of Covid-19 includes the terms crisis, stress and trauma. According to the research of Batic and Ristevska – Dimitriovska, these are essentially the three psychological components connected to the current events regarding Covid-19 (Батиќ & Ристевска - Димитриовска, 2020) .

The terms crisis or crisis situation are defined differently across different scientific fields. Generally, crisis is described as a period or time of disagreement, suffering and confusion (CRISIS meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary). The term “crisis” is frequently used in asphaliology (in traditional and contemporary concepts for security) and the definition is often sourced from the science of psychology. Hence, Caplan, for an example assessed that people are in crisis when faced with inability to achieve important life goals, and the obstacle cannot be overcome using known or usual problem-solving methods (Caplan, 1961 according to Roberts & Ottens, 2005). Building upon this definition, Callahan describes crisis as a disruption of homeostasis, with the situation lasting from 4 to 6 weeks (Callahan, 1994). Like Caplan, Callahan notes that the individual cannot overcome such a state with the use of known coping mechanisms or by relying on previous experiences. Hence, he adds that in a crisis situation, there is an increase of anxiety, tension, depression and a feeling of defeat, all preventing the individual from functioning normally (within established homeostasis). Looking at the global pandemic within the context of these definitions yields two possible general interpretations of the situation:

- That the crisis has been overcome, at least at an individual level, bearing in mind that the pandemic lasts for over a year and the creation of appropriate methods of coping with crisis takes 4 to 6 weeks for the average individual, or
- The initial crisis has been replaced with a new crisis situation, caused by the negative effects from the spread of Covid-19 globally. In such a case, a new crisis is “grafted”

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on top of the initial crisis, in separate cycles, each lasting on average from 4 to 6 weeks, with the individuals repeatedly seeking new ways for overcoming frustrations (generally created by facing obstacles in achieving important life goals). Such a situation may be described as an extended crisis, a term that has already been popularized in everyday conversations. This, however, should not be confused with a state of “eternal crisis” as in accordance to the theoretical concepts considered so far, such a situation is not possible.

The second interpretation may be linked to the theory of Jacobson on the possible outcomes of a crisis situation. According to him, one of the possibilities is that the individual does not get the needed assistance or guidance in coping with the crisis, and in lack of personal coping resources, the individual will create a new equilibrium or homeostasis, at a lower level compared to previous functioning (Jacobson 1979 according to Callahan, 1994). This exact negative outcome stresses the need for an organized and integrated approach for offering psychological first aid, especially in a threatening situation. According to Slaeikeu, a timely and appropriate reaction in the form of psychological first aid may provide the individual with new ways of coping. That means that the individual creates the basis for the formation of short-term and long-term plans for their future, with potential for resolving ongoing personal issues, gaining a new worldview, fortification of the system of values, etc. This is especially possible once the individual overcomes the impression that “the world is falling apart”. In short, if the individual receives adequate aid and support or already has effective internal coping mechanisms, it would be possible to achieve a higher level of functioning, within a new homeostasis or equilibrium (Slaeikeu, 1990).

From the theoretical considerations so-far, it may be ascertained that a threatening situation, the adjustment of the individual, namely the return to homeostasis is a necessity. Whether the individual achieves a lower or higher level of homeostasis compared to the previous state is greatly dependent on the internal coping mechanisms and available help and support. Also what is worth noting in this context is the potential danger of entering a “downward spiral” of poor adjustments. In theory, this would mean a gradual decrease in levels of functioning, following each new crisis that comes from the threatening situation (such as the situation of the pandemic), all due to a lack of effective personal coping strategies and adequate psychosocial support. By definition, this cannot be considered a state of “eternal crisis”, but a situation of chaos that Puryear describes as “stable instability” (Puryear, 1979 according to Fano, 1988).

3. THE NEW NORMAL AS A SOURCE OF STRESS

Viewing the Covid 19 situation from the perspective of the resulting crisis and subsequent crisis interventions, we can establish a general outline of potential problems that may occur or are already evident, contributing to decreased activity within a lower-level homeostasis. However, in order to gain a more detailed image of the stated problems, the potential and objective sources of stress need to be identified, sourcing from the pandemic. In a comparison between the recommendations for living in the so-called “new normal” and the hierarchy of needs as proposed by Abraham Maslow (*Our Hierarchy of Needs / Psychology Today*, n.d.), there is an evident contradiction between what is recommended for the pandemic and what Maslow theorizes the individual needs. Furthermore, the consequences from the spread of the novel virus seem to threaten the needs included in the aforementioned hierarchy. Table 1 aims to illustrate this comparison.

Table 1: The hierarchy of needs versus the crisis situation caused by the pandemic.

<p>What we need according to A. Maslow</p>	<p>What has happened and the recommendations for the “New normal”</p>
<p><i>Physical needs:</i> food, water, rest and a stable health condition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cure for Covid-19, • Doubts about the efficiency of certain vaccines • Shortage of vaccines • Expensive healthcare in private hospitals • Negative health effects from reduced physical activity
<p><i>Social needs:</i> the need to be loved, social inclusion and a feeling of belonging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for self-isolation and not leaving one’s place of residence. • Avoiding physical contact and social distancing • Limited interaction with peers, as a significant secondary agent of socialization in the development of children and youth. • Inability/limited possibilities for intimate contacts among people who are not living together or married.
<p><i>Needs of the ego:</i> a need for self-esteem, power, recognition, prestige.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic effects from the pandemic: loss of job positions • Career stagnation • Adjustments to new ways of working, using mediated communication and learning new technologies. • Equating the personal space with the workspace – potential tensions among family members, negative effects on motivation • Facing up problems in one’s home that were previously unresolved – marital problems, problematic upbringing of children. • Extended cohabitation with persona of a different cohort or age group and resulting tensions from generational differences.
<p><i>Self-actualization:</i> personal development, creativity and living up to one’s full personal potential</p>	<p>According to Maslow’s theory, this level of the hierarchy cannot be achieved without progress on the lower levels.</p>

The declared state of emergency, followed by a curfew and other measures can undoubtedly be interpreted as crisis events, these are more precisely sudden and rare events

that have a disturbing effect on a majority of people. It is to be expected that such events will cause psychological crisis, manifested in the form of reactions that may occur before and during the stated events, as well as delayed (Батиќ & Ристевска - Димитриовска, 2020). Stress is the central component of a psychological crisis, being one of the key consequences from a series of crisis events that have been building up in the course of over a year since the start of the global pandemic. Psychopathology offers a general definition of stress as a special kind of pressure on the organism, causing increased tension under the influence of certain events that challenge and surpass the adaptive capacities of the individual (Чадловски et al., 2004). The factor that causes such overload is defined as the stressor. Its influence causes a disruption of homeostasis, specifically a disbalance. Traditionally, psychology research defines stress as an event that causes a negative reaction, caused either from an external influence (external stressor) or internal conflict, both of which disrupt homeostasis, likely causing a fight-or-flight response – face the stressor or act to avoid it. Mason notes that the term “stress” is often utilized in a broad context, describing the individual reaction to situational, psychological and other environmental factors that trigger an emotional or visceral reaction that seems to be connected to disease resulting from psychosomatic factors (Mason, 1975). In fact, decades of empirical research on the subject show that stress is associated with a wide range of negative outcomes, including depression, anxiety physiological symptoms (psychosomatic reactions) and in extreme cases – death (Folkman & Moskowitz, 2000). The traditional defining of stress branches out into three categories of definitions: stress caused by an environmental stressor, individual stress and stress resulting from the transaction between the individual and the environment. According to Lazarus and Folkman, in the course of assessing stress, the individual may conclude that the situation is either benign or includes threats of future stressors, damage, loss and challenges (Фолкман, 2016). The global crisis caused by the corona virus almost certainly involves a threat of future stressors, loss and similar challenges. The situation itself is a source of trauma, especially considering that the infection can be lethal. Trauma is described as a type of stress involving a threat to one’s life or witnessing death and/or serious physical injury (Олдвин, 2016). The daily reports about thousands of newly infected people and dozens deceased from the corona virus are experienced as traumatic by people who have been influenced by the infection (people who have been infected facing a life-threatening situation, and people who witness death of others – either one’s relatives or health workers losing patients). Additionally, the potentially life-threatening situation experienced by people who have not got diseased or witnessed death of close people (or patients) is a source of stress, fueling a sense of negative suspense, insecurity and panic and in many cases – anxiety. This is evident in the results from the research of the Faculty of Security in Skopje, titled as “Psychosocial aspect of the crisis situation caused by the Covid-19 virus” by Prof. Dragana Batic and Gordana Ristevska – Dimitriovska. The respondents (n = 304 average age of 34), responding to the survey “What do you find most threatening about the situation with the pandemic” most frequently answered that they “worry about will we ever get back to normal”, and “weather this virus will mutate”. Also, frequent were responses concerning personal health safety and the health of significant others, personal security, the economic situation and the imposed curfew (Батиќ & Ристевска - Димитриовска, 2020). Judging by the responses, it is evident that the respondents wish for matters to “return to normal”, especially following a year of reported uncertainty causing evident chronic stress, judging by the results of the research. Data analysis shows that 8.8 percent of the health workers, 1.3 percent of the members of the police force and army personnel, as well as 2.4 percent of other respondents stated that they take medication in order to calm down. Over 13 percent

of the health workers, 14 percent of the police and army personnel and 22.6 percent of other surveyed people confirmed that they cope by smoking cigarettes. Additionally, 13.7 percent of health workers, 10.3 percent of police and army members and close to 10 percent of others stated that they turn to alcohol for help in the situation. These responses suggest the possibility of maladaptation and reduced resilience, a discrepancy between the global and situational meaning, as well as failure to identify potential benefits and meaning. Turning to alcohol, cigarettes and medicaments as a potential escape from the crisis situation and for reducing stress, suggests a lack of perceiving the potentially positive aspects of the situation. Some of these aspects may involve an increased focus on oneself, acquiring new knowledge, mastering a new skill, etc. The participants in the research of Batic and Ristevska Dimitrovska stated that they rely on such productive activities, including reading books, talking to friends, finding comfort in caring for pets, sport, etc. Potentially, the most serious problem that may be identified in this context is the low or decreasing resilience. Masten and Wright (Masten & Wright, 2010) describe human resilience as the processes or methods of positive adjustment and development in context of life-threatening situations or threats to the individual's functioning (according to Folkman, 2016). The aforementioned claims of the participants, expressing a wish for things "to return to normal / as they were before [the pandemic]", combined with a certain number of surveyed people finding comfort in potentially addictive substances, suggests that these participants (and in the worst-case scenario, the majority of the population) have failed to positively adjust to the crisis situation. The grouping of participant responses in reference to concerns about returning to a state of normality may be interpreted as a wish or expectations to return to the situation before the pandemic, a less threatening situation that likely did not involve traumatic stress "growing" on top of everyday stressors. If such wishes of the respondents are interpreted through the prism of traditional psychological theories on stress, it may be suggested that the respondents in the research seek for a situation of homeostasis before the appearance of the threatening situation that is a clear source of multiple stressors. This would lead to the key remark regarding traditional theories on stress, namely their alleged inability to consider an individual's capacity to adjust to new stressors that may be a potential source of chronic stress and psychosomatic reactions causing potentially harmful effects on the overall health. Sterling & Eyer suggest the introduction of a new term for describing a strategy for long-term adjustment to stress, involving active and constant adaptation to the situation and the resulting stressors. This is known as allostasis and is seen by some as an "evolved" form of homeostasis. The term builds on the human need for homeostasis and does not counter it. Allostasis relies on the postulate that psychological systems aim to remain in a healthy range of functioning, enabling an optimized response to external challenges, while simultaneously maintaining internal functions (Linden, 2012). Unlike homeostasis, allostasis does not refer to a fixed optimal condition of functioning. Rather, it relies on a range of functioning that would be within the framework of what the individual considers acceptable or satisfactory. Hence, the key challenge for a successful coping or adjusting to the current crisis situation would not consist of aiming to return to the state before the pandemic. Rather, there needs to be a successful adjustment to the current situation in a manner that will not result in a lower level of functioning compared to previous homeostasis. This needs to occur within an interval or range that would enable the maintaining of well-being, while effectively coping with the stressors that occur within the changing environment. In order to achieve allostasis during a global pandemic, the key step would be to maintain or improve the resilience of the individual as well as contribute to the creation of effective coping strategies in order to counter the stressors from the threatening situation. In order for any of this to be achieved

realistically, focus must be placed on practical needs and resolving challenges, that may be ascertained from what has been considered so-far:

- Providing continued support for the individuals with low resilience to stress and vulnerable members of a given population – psychological first aid.

Vulnerable categories of people in this context are persons who suffer from chronic disease that result in chronic stress as well as persons who are still developing. Additional consideration should be given to people who have low resilience to stress or have been known to use ineffective and potentially harmful coping strategies in facing the stress that is caused by the pandemic. This would include people exhibiting tendencies for addiction, a lower level of adaptation, as compared to their level of functioning before the pandemic (lower level of allostasis – inactivity, lack of interest, oversleeping, avoiding communication with close persons, etc.) as well as people suffering from depression, anxiety and paranoid tendencies (paranoid ideation). Psychological first aid (PFA) that should be offered to these vulnerable categories of people must be continuous. PFA is a complex process of providing support that is necessary in critical life events. The key elements of this process involve interaction and presence that should provide a sense of security, inclusion in life events and exchanges. Specifically, the goal is to provide practical care and support that will not be seen as overly imposing. The process also involves continuous assessment of the needs and concerns of people that require PFA in helping them meet their basic needs, while being receptive without being invasive or pressuring responses, as well as offering comfort and eliciting calmness (Батик & Пачоска, 2020).

- Organized and systemic approach in offering support

Offering continued support in a threatening situation is one of the key prerequisites for effective coping with stressors that stem from the global pandemic. At the dawn of the crisis in North Macedonia, individual volunteer psychologists as well as academic institutions including the Faculty of Security in Skopje mobilized to offer support for segments of the population. Shortly afterwards, in the summer of 2020 such initiatives were backed by the Chamber of Psychologists of North Macedonia and the Ministry of Health. While some of these initiatives continue to function (like the psychological counseling office at the Faculty of Security), the rest of the initiatives either transferred into the private sector (select psychologists claim they have an increased number of clients) or have visibly dissipated (for an example, since January until April 2021, the health ministry has not promoted psychological support services over its Facebook profile, which were promoted in the summer of 2020). While the noted initiatives are undoubtedly beneficial, they do not meet the clear need for a consistent broader support, offered to a larger segment of the population. Namely, the private initiatives of volunteering psychologist offering their services for PFA at the beginning of the pandemic were only visible to their social network contacts, while in contrast, private psychotherapy is available solely to those who can afford it. That all leaves a segment of the population in lack of support that is necessary for the formation and adopting efficient, effective and useful new coping mechanisms for dealing with the stress caused by the pandemic, threatening not only a decrease in resilience, but a reduction in levels of personal efficiency within a lower level of homeostasis as well. In such a situation, there is a potential risk of transforming the stress faced by the individual from acute to chronic, with the confirmed risk of harmful psychosomatic responses – high blood pressure, cardiac problems, stroke, etc. In the current state of the system a lack of support for the

people who are most exposed to the threatening situation was noted: medical personnel, member of the police force, army personnel and all professional profiles risking infection from Covid-19. In addition, an inefficient systemic support for coping with stress threatens a potential decrease in pro-social behavior and an increase in high-risk behavior. Almost every introduction of a curfew aiming to prevent the spread of Covid-19 has been met with a visibly negative public reaction. The Ministry of Interior Affairs regularly reports on the number of fined individuals and groups that disregarded the restrictive measures, either going out in public during lockdown or gathering in large groups.

The establishing of a curfew without organized measures for PFA leaves the population potentially vulnerable to the effects of stress caused by the restrictive measures, encouraging possible negative responses (turning to alcohol and over the counter medication) or violating the restrictions. In this situation (April 2021) the likely reasoning is that well-adjusted individuals will avoid potentially harmful behavior (choosing “flight” as a response to stress) instead of risking disease. The visibly predominant reasoning is that the majority of the population would react in a manner of negative reinforcement according to the behaviorist model, i.e., “I will not go out in order to avoid getting infected by Covid-19”. Countering such reasoning is empirical research that suggests that positive social interaction has strong and beneficial effects on health and socialization (for example, Ainsworth, 1991 and Bowlby, 1969). Select research also shows that availability of social support before exposure to acute stress is correlated to a decrease in cortisol levels and cardiovascular response (for example, Christenfeld et al., 1997, Uchino & Garvery, 1997, Allen & Evans, 1993). Von Dawans and associates conducted research using an experimental and control group, each including 72 young adults at an average age of 23, aiming to ascertain the reaction to stress among male students. The researchers conclude that acute psychological stress has increased prosocial behavior among men. The research also shows that stress specifically influences the greater preparedness of the participants to accept the risk that is created by social interaction (von Dawans et al., 2012). If the results of this research are contextualized within the pandemic, it may be hypothesized that in search for social support as a method of coping with stress, young adults are prepared to face the risk of infection with Covid-19 in a social situation, in aiming to reduce the stressful reactions caused by social isolation or the stress from the restrictive measures (provided they experience the curfew and bans for social gatherings as stressors).

4. POTENTIALLY HARMFUL SOCIAL FACTORS

An additional psychological factor that would be beneficial to consider in analyzing the effects of a threatening crisis situation is the perception of anomie. This term has been generally operationalized in sociology as a state of lawlessness, disorder, deteriorating social situation lack of clear social norms and disrespect for the existing ones. The perception of anomie in psychology is operationalized as a personal impression or persuasion of the existence of disorder, lawlessness and lack of respect for established social norms. The objective situation may be significantly different from the perception of the individual, specifically in lack of real anomie in a given system, the individual could still be convinced that they are in fact in an anomic environment. Teymori et al. (2016, according to Bashir & Bala, 2019) define anomie as a shared subjective perception of the social situation in two situations:

- A breakdown of social structure (lack of trust and deterioration of moral values)

- A breakdown in leadership (lack of legitimacy and effectiveness)

Levina and associates (according to Heydari et al., 2011) define anomie in the context of psychology as a personality trait by which the individual believes there are no rules, social norms and laws that may control their behavior or the behavior of others in society, which contributes to a psychological state of isolation and sense of meaninglessness. The increased perception of anomie in a crisis situation may contribute to potentially harmful behavior of the individual and the group in general. In an empirical research at the Psychology Institute on the Skopje Faculty of Philosophy, including 120 participants from the student population aged 18 to 35, there has been an established positive correlation between the belief in conspiracy theories and the perception of anomie ($r = ,368$, $p < 0.01$), as well as a positive and statistically relevant correlation between the belief in conspiracy theories and paranoid ideation among the participating students ($r = ,347$, $p < 0.01$). The interpretation of the results suggests that an increase in the perception of anomie leads to an increased belief in conspiracy theories, while the paranoid ideation acts as a form of “glue” between these two variables (Пешев, 2020).

The importance of the perception of anomie as a factor in a crisis situation is in its potential to undermine trust in institutions that work to protect the population. If among the stated population there is an increased perception of anomie and, in effect, an increased tendency to believe or accept conspiracy theories, the efforts of authorities to protect the population may have decreased effect. The subjective belief that the social structure and leadership are falling apart may have an effect as a separate stressor for a given individual, increasing the person’s susceptibility to the effects of additional stressors that may source from the belief in conspiracy theories. All of these elements may combine into potentially harmful behavior on a collective level: disregarding protective measures aiming to prevent the spread of Covid-19, refusing vaccination (anti-vaxer beliefs) and undermining efforts of authorities for dealing with the pandemic.

5. SECURITIZATION OF NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE PANDEMIC

If the negative psychological and psychosocial effects of the Covid-19 pandemic are contextualized within the traditional concepts for security (Мојаноски et al., 2018) it may be ascertained that the factors discussed herein do not pose a serious threat to the security of North Macedonia in a traditional sense, because there is no immediate risk of an armed military assault, with the country’s NATO membership being a reassuring factor. However, looking at the situation within the framework of contemporary security concepts, the effects of the crisis situation may be interpreted as a security risk, especially for the internal stability of the country and individual security (according to concepts of Buzan, 1983). On an individual level there are clear indications of deterioration of mental health of surveyed individuals, which may contribute to social instability and lack of trust in institutions, paving the way to a potential destabilization of political and economic security. The psychosomatic effects of a disruption in mental well-being of the collective may pose a potential threat to institutional stability, considering the risk of overloading the healthcare system. If these negative psychosomatic effects developing from the stressful situation combine with the problems from the increasing number of persons infected with Covid-19, a serious risk may be assessed of overloading existing institutional capacities. Efforts to protect the population are also at risk of being undermined by harmful coping strategies that are built upon poor

personal strategies for coping with stress (addiction, depression, anxiety, disrespect for restrictions), posing an additional threat to societal security. Adding to all of this are the effects of an increased perception of anomie, combined with paranoid ideation as well as an increased belief in conspiracy theories, all of which may additionally pressure the healthcare system and reduce efficiency of the protective measures, including vaccination efforts. All of this poses a risk to the internal stability and security of the country.

6. CONCLUSION

Judging by the public discourse in North Macedonia and beyond, the pandemic caused by the spread of SARS – COVID-19 is a crisis event, for the individual and the collective, as well as for social stability. Incentives for mass vaccination and immunization are dominating the public space, likely guided by a will to “return to normal”, while the issue of the negative effects of the “new normal” are a secondary discussion at best. Considering the presented theoretical and empirical references, it may be suggested that the so-called “return to normal” is greatly dependent on the individual and collective coping strategies during the crisis situation. If there is a lack of appropriate psychological support, individuals and groups may find themselves in a homeostasis that is at a lower level than before, even after the risk of Covid-19 infection is reduced or annulled. Without proper consideration of the negative psychological effects of the “new normal”, the pandemic would create real risks of “a more harmful new normal” even after the crisis is eventually over. This could theoretically involve an increase of inefficient or poor strategies for coping with stress, with room for addiction, depression, hypertension and anxiety, resulting in an increase demand for medical care. Chronic stress should also be considered as a likely consequence of the crisis, not excluding a possibility for an increased perception of anomie, undermining the trust in the institutions of the system.

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